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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 40. WEEKLY EDITION. AUGUST 12, 1876.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth avenue,

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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THOSE LETTERS.

Tilden and Hendricks to the Front.

"Mr. Showman, Which Is Daniel, and Which Is the Lions?"

"You Pays Your Money and You Takes Your Choice, My Dear."

Prunes and Prisms, Softsoap and Sophistry.

ALBANY, July 31, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: When I had the honor to receive the personal delivery of your letter on behalf of the Democratic National Convention, held on the 28th of June at St. Louis, advising me of my nomination as the candidate of the constituency represented by that body for the office of President of the United States, I answered that at my earliest convenience and in conformity with usage I would prepare and transmit to you a formal acceptance. I now avail myself of the first interval in unavoidable occupations to fulfil that engagement.

The convention, before making its nominations, adopted a declaration of principles which, as a whole, seems to me a wise exposition of the necessities of our country and of the reforms needed to bring back the Government to its true functions, to restore purity of administration, and to renew the prosperity of the people. But some of these reforms are so urgent that they claim more than a passing approval.

The necessity of a reform in the scale of public expense, Federal, State and municipal, and in the modes of Federal taxation justifies all the prominence given it in the declaration of the St. Louis Convention. The present depression in all business and industries of the country, the paralyzing labor of its employment and carrying want into so many homes, has its principal cause in excessive governmental consumption. Under the influence of a specious prosperity engendered by the false policies of the Federal Government, a waste of capital has been going on ever since the peace of 1865, which could only end in universal disaster. The Federal taxes of the last eleven years reach the gigantic sum of $4,500,000,000; local taxes are assumed to be equal to one-half as much more. The vast aggregate is not less than $7,500,000,000. This enormous taxation followed a civil conflict that had greatly impoverished our material wealth, and had made a prompt reduction of expenses indispensable. It was aggravated by the most unscientific and ill-judged methods of taxation, that increased the sacrifices of the people far beyond the receipts of the Treasury. It was aggravated, moreover, by a financial policy which tended to diminish the energy and economy of production and the frugality of private consumption, and induced miscalculation in business and an unremunerative use of capital and labor. Even in prosperous times the daily wants of industrious communities press closely upon their daily earnings. The margin of possible national savings is at best a small percentage of the national earnings; yet now for these eleven years the Government consumption has been a larger portion of the income of the people than the whole people can possibly save, even in prosperous times, for all new investments. The consequences of these errors are now a present danger to the State. But they were never doubtful, never invisible. They were necessary and inevitable, and were foreseen and depicted when the waves of that delirious prosperity were highest. In a speech made by me on the 4th of September, 1868, it was said of these taxes: "They bear heavily on every man's every income, upon every industry in the country, and year by year they are destined to press more heavily, unless we arrest the system that gives rise to them. But this is comparatively easy, when values were doubling under repeated issues of legal tender paper money, to pay out of our appreciated currency the taxes so assessed, but when values recede, sink toward their natural scale, the tax gatherer takes from us not only our income, not only our profits, but also a portion of our capital. I do not wish to exaggerate or alarm. I simply say that we cannot afford to closely and exactly follow the Radical majority of Congress. We cannot afford that policy toward the South. We cannot afford the magnificent and oppressive centralization into which Government is being converted. We cannot afford the present magnificent scale of taxation. To the Secretary of the Treasury I said early in 1865, 'There is no royal road for a government more than for an individual or a corporation. What you want to do now is to cut down your expenses and live within your income. I would give up all the legerdemain of finance and financiering. I would give the whole of it for the old homely maxim, "Live within your income." This reform must be instated at every step but it must be pressed presistently.'"

We see to-day the immediate representatives of the people in one branch of Congress, while struggling to reduce expenditures, compelled to confront the menace of the Senate and the Executive, that unless objectionable appropriations be connected with the operations of the Government thereunder shall suffer detriment or cease. In my judgment, an amendment of the Constitution ought to be adopted separating the bills that make the appropriations for the various departments of the public service, and excluding from each bill all appropriations for other objects and an independent legislation. In that way alone can the revisory power of each of the two Houses and of the Executive be preserved and exempted from a pressure of duress which may compel assent to objectionable appropriations rather than stop the wheels of government.

An accessory cause enhancing the distress in this business is to be found in the systematic and unsupportable misgovernment imposed on the States of the South. Besides the ordinary effects of ignorance and inefficiency in administration, it inflicts upon them enormous issues of fraudulent bonds, the scanty avails of which were wasted on stolen and the existence of which is a public discredit, tending to bankruptcy or repudiation. Taxes generally oppressive, in some instances have confiscated the entire income of property and totally destroyed its marketable value. It is impossible that these evils should not react upon the prosperity of the whole country.

The nobler motives of humanity concur with material interests of all in requiring that every obstacle be removed to a complete and durable reconciliation between a kindred population once unnaturally estranged. The basis recognized by the St. Louis platform of the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments universally accepted as a final settlement of the issues controversies which engendered the civil war, but in aid of a result so beneficient, the moral influence of every good citizen as well as every governmental authority ought to be exerted, not alone to maintain their just equality before the law, but likewise to establish a cordial fraternity and good will among citizens, whatever their race or color, who are now united in the one destiny of a common self-government. If the duty shall be assigned to me, I should not fail to exercise the powers with which the laws and Constitution of our country clothe its Chief Magistrate to protect all its citizens, whatever their former condition, in every political and personal right.

"Reform is necessary," declares the St. Louis Convention, "to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit, and maintain the national honor," and it goes on to demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchments and by wise legislation which shall enable the nation soon to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment. The object demanded by the convention is a resumption of specie payments on the legal tender notes of the United States that would not only restore the public credit and maintain the national honor, but that would establish a sound currency for the people. The methods by which this object is to be pursued and the means by which it is to be attained are disclosed by what the convention demanded for the future, and for what it denounced in the past. Resumption of specie payments by the Government of the United States on its legal tender notes would establish specie payments by all the banks and all the bankers. The official statement made on the 12th of May shows that the amount of bank notes was $300,000,000, less $20,000,000 held by themselves. Against these $280,000,000 of notes the banks held $144,000,000 of legal tender notes, or a little more than fifty per cent. of their amount. But they also held on deposit in the Federal Treasury as security for these notes bonds of the United States worth in gold about $350,000,000 available and current in all foreign money markets. In resuming the banks, even if it were possible for all their notes to be presented for payment, would have $500,000,000 of specie funds to pay $280,000,000 of notes, without contracting their loans to their customers, or calling on any person for payment. Suspended banks undertaking to resume have usually been obliged to collect from needy borrowers the means to redeem their excessive issues, and to provide reserves. A vague idea of distress is therefore often associated with the process of resumption. But the conditions which caused distress in those former instances do not now exist. The Government has only to make good its own promises, and the banks can take care of themselves without distressing anybody. The Government is, therefore, the sole delinquent. The amount of legal tender notes of the United States now outstanding is less than $370,000,000, besides $34,000,000 of fractional currency. How shall the Government make these notes as gold at all times as coin? as specie? It has to provide, in reference to the mass which would be kept in use by the wants of business, a central reservoir of coin adequate for the equitable adjustment of temporary fluctuations of international balances, and as a guaranty against transactions artificially created by panic or by speculation. It has also to provide for the payment in coin of such fractional currency as may be presented for redemption, and such considerable portions of the legal tenders as individuals may from time to time desire to convert for special use or in order to lay by in coin their little stores of money. To make the coin now in the treasury availble for the objects of this reserve, to gradually strengthen and enlarge that reserve, and to provide for such other exceptional demands for coin as may arise, does not seem to me a work of difficulty. If wisely planned and discreetly pursued, it ought not to cost any sacrifice to the business of the country. It should tend, on the contrary, to a revival of hope and confidence.

The coin in the Treasury on the 30th of June, including what is held against coin certificates, amounted to nearly $74,000,000. The current of precious metals which has flowed out of our country for the eleven years from July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1876, averaging nearly $76,000,000 a year, was $832,000,000 in the whole period, of which $617,000,000 were the product of our own mines. To amass the requisite quantity by interrupting from the current flowing out of the country, and by acquiring from stocks which exist abroad, without disturbing the equilibrium of the foreign money markets, is a result to be easily worked out by practical knowledge and judgment.

With respect to whatever surplus of legal tenders the wants of business may fail to keep in use, and which, in order to save interest, will be returned for redemption, they can either be paid or they can be funded. Whether they continue as currency or be absorbed into the vast mass of securities held as investments, is merely a question of the rate of interest they draw. Even if they were to remain in their present form, and the Government were to agree to pay them on a fixed interest making them desirable as investments, they would cease to circulate and take their place with Government, State, municipal and other corporate and private bonds, of which thousands of millions exist among us. In the perfect ease with which they can be changed from investment to investments lies too only danger to be guarded against in the adoption of general measures intended to remove a clearly ascertained suspicion that is without foundation or cause. Even before those beliefs can conform to ascertained realities.

The amount of necessary currency at given value cannot be determined arbitrarily, and should not be assumed on conjecture. That amount is subject to both permanent and temporary changes. An enlargement of it when the business of a durable happened at the beginning of the civil war, by a substituted use of currency in place of individual credits. It varies with certain seasons of trade and fluctuates with considerable regularity at different seasons of the year. In autumn, for instance, When buyers of grain and other agricultural products begin their operations, they usually need to borrow capital or circulating credits by which to make their purchases, and want these funds in currency capable of being easily distributed in small sums among numerous sellers. The additional need of currency at such times is five or more per cent. of the whole volume, and is a surplus beyond what is required for ordinary use does not happen to have been on hand at the money centers, a scarcity of currency ensues, and also a stringency in the loan market. It was in reference to such experiences that a discussion of this subject by myself and others in the New York Legislature of January 5, 1875, the suggestion was made that the Federal Government is bound to redeem every dollar of its issues when the public do not wish to use. Having assumed to monopolize the supply of currency and enacted exclusions against everybody else, is bound to furnish all which the wants of business require. The system should passively allow the volume of circulating credits to ebb and flow according to the ever changing wants of business. It should imitate as closely as possible the natural laws of trade, which it has surrendered by artificial contrivances.

And in a similar discussion in my message of January 4, 1876, it was said that resumption should be effected by such measures as would keep the proper amount of currency self-adjusting during all processes, without creating at any time an artificial scarcity, and without accumulating a dangerous surplus with alarms which impair confidence, contract the whole large machinery of credit, and disturb the national operations of business.

Public economies, official retrenchments and wise finance are the means which the St. Louis Convention indicates as the provision for reserves and redemptions. The best economies is a reduction of the expenses of the Government below its income, for that imposes no new charge on the people. If, however, the improvidence and waste which have conducted us to a period of falling revenues obliges us to supplement the results of economies and retrenchments by some resort to loans, we should not hesitate. The Government ought not to speculate on its own dishonor in order to save interest on its broken promises which it still compels private dealers to accept at a fictitious value. The national honor is not only right, but would prove profitable. Of the public debt $985,000,000 bear interest at six per cent. in gold, and $722,000,000 five per cent. in gold. The average interest is 5.58 per cent. A financial policy which should secure the highest credit wisely availed of ought gradually to obtain a reduction rate per cent. in the interest on most of the loans. A saving of one per cent. on the average would be seventeen millions a year in gold. That saving regularly and with known and a half per cent. would in less than thirty-eight years extinguish the principal. The whole $1,700,000,000 of funded debt might be paid by this saving alone, without cost to the people.

The proper time for resumption is the time when wise preparations shall have been ripened into a perfect ability to accomplish the object with a certainty and ease that will inspire confidence and encourage the reviving of business. The earliest time in which such a result can be brought about is the best. Even when preparations shall have been matured, a fixed date would have to be chosen with reference to the then existing state of trade and credit operations in our own country, the course of foreign commerce and the condition of exchanges with other nations. The specific measures and actual date are matters of detail, having reference to the ever changing conditions which belong to the domain of practical, administrative statesmanship. The captain of a steamer from New York to Liverpool does not assemble a council over his watch chart and take an angle by which to lash the rudder for the whole voyage. A human intelligence must be at the helm to discern the shifting forces of the waters and winds; a human hand must be on the helm to feel the element day by day, and guide to a mastery. Details and circumstances are everything; without them a legislative command fixing a day, an official promise fixing a day, are shams. They are worse—they are a snare and a delusion to all who trust them. They destroy all confidence among thoughtful men, whose judgment will at last sway public opinion. An attempt to act on such a command, or such a promise without preparation, would end in a new suspension. It would be a fresh calamity, prolific of confusion, distrust and distress. The act of Congress of 14th of January, 1875, enacted that on and after the 1st of January, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin legal tender notes of the United States on presentation at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the city of New York. It authorizes the Secretary to prepare and provide for such resumption of specie payments by the use of any surplus revenues not otherwise appropriated, and by issuing, in his discretion, certain classes of bonds. More than one and a half of the four years have passed. Congress and the President have continued ever since to unite in acts which have legislated out of existence every possible surplus of coin applicable to this purpose. The coin in the Treasury claimed to belong to the Government had, on the 30th of June, been reduced to less than $45,000,000, as against $59,000,000 on the 1st of January, 1875, and the availability of a part of that sum is said to be questionable. The revenues are falling faster than the appropriations, and the expenditures are reduced, leaving the Treasury with diminishing resources. The Secretary has done nothing under his power to issue bonds. The legislative command and the official promise fixing a day for resumption have been made. There has been no progress; there have been steps backward. There is no necromancy in the operations of the Government. The homely maxims of every day life are the best standards of its conduct. A debtor who should promise to pay a loan out of the surplus income, yet be seen every day spending all he could lay his hands on, without saving, would lose all character for honesty and veracity. His offer of a new promise or his profession as to the value of the old promise would alike provoke derision.

The St. Louis platform denounces the failure for eleven years to make good the promise of the legal tender notes. It denounces the omission to accumulate any reserve for their redemption. It denounces the conduct which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advances towards resumption, no preparations for resumption, but instead has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and while professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto; and having first denounced the barrenness of the promise of a day of resumption, it next announces that barren promise as a hindrance to resumption. It then demands its repeal, and also demands the establishment of a judicious system of preparation for resumption. It cannot be doubted that the substitution of a system of preparation without the promise of a day for the worthless promise of a day without a system of preparation would be the gain of the substance of resumption in exchange for its shadow; nor is the denunciation unmerited. Of that improvidence which in eleven years since the peace has consumed $4,500,000,000, and yet could not afford to give the people a sound and stable currency, two and a half per cent. on expenditures of these eleven years, or even less, would have provided all the additional coin needful to resumption. The distress now felt by the people in all their business and industries, though it has its principal cause in the enormous waste of capital occasioned by the false policies of our Government, has been greatly aggravated by mismanagement of the currency. Uncertainty is the prolific parent of mischiefs in all business. Never were its evils more felt than now. Men do nothing because they are unable to make any calculation in which they can safely rely. They undertake nothing, because they fear a loss in everything they would attempt. They stop and wait. The merchant dares not buy for future consumption of his customers; the manufacturer dares not makes fabrics which may not refund his outlay. He shuts his factory and discharges his workmen. Capitalists cannot lend on security they consider safe, and their funds lie almost without interest. Men of enterprise, who have credit or securities to pledge, cannot borrow. Consumption has fallen below the natural limits of a reasonable economy. Prices of many things are under their range in frugal specie paying times before the civil war. Vast masses of currency lie in banks unused. A year and a half ago legal tenders were at their largest volume, and the $12,000,000 since retired have been replaced by fresh issues of $15,000,000 of bank notes. In the meantime the banks have been surrendering about $4,000,000 a month, because they cannot find a profitable use for many of their notes. The public mind will no longer accept shams. It has suffered enough from the delusion. An insincere policy increases distrust; an unstable policy increases uncertainty. The people need to know that the Government is moving in the direction of stability and prosperity, and that it is doing so through prudent, safe and conservative methods, which will be sure to reflect no new shocks on the business of the country. Then inspiration of new hope and well founded confidence will hasten the processes of nature, and prosperity will begin to return.

The St. Louis Convention concludes its expression in regard to the currency by a declaration of its conviction as to the practical results of the system of preparations it demands. It says: "We believe such a system, well devised and above all intrusted to competent hands for execution, creating no violent changes in our system of currency and at no time alarming the public mind into the withdrawal of their paper circulation, a withdrawal by which ninety-five per cent of all business transactions are performed, a system open, public and inspiring general confidence would, from the date of its adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industries, set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures and mechanic arts, restore employment to labor and renew in all its natural sources the prosperity of the people." The Government of the United States, in my opinion, can make the preparations and the payments on its legal tender notes by gradual and safe processes tending to relieve the present business distress. If charged by the people with the administration of the Executive office, I should deem it a duty so to exercise the powers with which it has been invested by Congress as best and soonest to conduct the country to that beneficent result.

The convention justly affirms that reform is necessary in the civil service—necessary to its purification, necessary to its economy and its efficiency, necessary in order that the ordinary employments of public business may not be a prize fought for at the ballot box—a brief reward of party zeal instead of posts of honor assigned for the fitness demonstrated by proficiency in the public employ. The convention wisely added that "reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of the public service. President, Vice President, Judges, Senators, Representatives, Cabinet officers"—these and all others in authority are not a private perquisite. They are a public trust. Reform is vital to the official service of the Federal Government. One is the prevalent and demoralizing notion that the public service exists not for the business and benefit of the whole people, but for the interest of the office holders, who are in truth but servants of the people. Under the influence of this pernicious error, public employments have been multiplied, the numbers of those gathered into the ranks of office holders have been swollen immensely beyond any possible requirement of the public business, while inefficiency, peculation, fraud and malversation of public funds from the high places of power to the lowest have overspread the whole service like a leprosy. The other evil is the organization of the official class, which, in violation of republicanies, governing the caucuses and dictating nominations of their own party, and attempting to carry elections of the people by undue influence and even by force, position funds systematically collected from the salaries or fees of office holders. The official class in other countries sometimes, by its own weight, sometimes in alliance with the army, has been able to rule the unorganized masses even under universal suffrage. Here it has already grown into a gigantic power, a source of stifling the inspirations of a sound public opinion, and of resisting an easy change of administration until misgovernment becomes intolerable, and public spirit has been stung to the pitch of a civic revolution.

The first step in reform is the elevation of the standard of public life. appointing power selects agents to execute official trusts; the next in importance is a conscientious fidelity in the exercise of authority to find out and punish, and to place untrustworthy or incapable subordinates. The public interest in the honest and skilful performance of official trusts must not be sacrificed to the ambition of incumbents. After these immediate steps, which will insure the exhibition of better examples, we may wisely go on to the abolition of unnecessary offices, and finally to a general, careful organization of a better civil service system under the tests, wherever practicable, of proved competency and fidelity.

While much may be accomplished by these methods, it might encourage delusive expectations if I withheld here the expression of my conviction that no reform of the civil service of the country will be complete and permanent until its Chief Magistrate is constitutionally disqualified for re-election, experience having repeatedly exposed the facility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates or incumbents. Through this solemnity only can he be effectually delivered from his greatest temptation to misuse his powers and patronage with which each Executive is necessarily charged. Educated in the belief that it is the first duty of a citizen of the Republic to take his full allotment of care and trouble in public affairs, I have for forty years as a private citizen fulfilled that duty. When occupied to an unprecedented degree during all that period with the concerns of government, I have never acquired the habit of official life. When, a year and a half ago, I entered upon my present trust, it was in order to consummate reforms to which I had already devoted several of the best years of my life. Knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh experience, how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine and working out a reform of system and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate that what needs to be done in the Federal administration without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work, I shall endeavor, with God's help, to be an efficient instrument of their will.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

General John A. McClernand, Chairman; General W. B. Franklin, Hon. J. Abbott, Hon. H. J. Spaunhorst, Hon. H. J Reddield, Hon. P. S. Lyon and others, committee, &c.

HENDRICKS' LETTER.

SARATOGA, August 4.—Following is Hendrick's letter:

INDIANAPOLIS, July 24, 1876.

To the Gentlemen of the Committee:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication in which you have formally notified me of my nomination by the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis as their candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. It is a nomination which I neither expected nor desired, yet I recognize and appreciate the high honor done me by the convention. The choice of such a body, and pronounced with such unusual unanimity and accompanied with so generous an expression of esteem and confidence, ought to outweigh mere personal desires and preferences of my own. It is with this feeling only that I accept it, and a deep sense of public duty, that I now accept the nomination, and shall abide the judgment of my countrymen.

It would have been impossible for me to accept the nomination if I could not heartily indorse the platform of the convention. I am gratified, therefore, to be able unequivocally to declare that I agree in the principles, approved the policies and sympathize with the purposes enunciated in that platform. The institutions of our country have been sorely tried by the exigencies of civil war, and since the peace by a selfish and corrupt management of public affairs, which has shamed us before civilized mankind by unwise and partial legislation. Every industry and interest of the people have been made to suffer, and in the executive departments of the Government dishonesty, rapacity and venality have debauched the public service. Men known to be unworthy have been promoted, whilst others have been degraded for fidelity to official duty. Public office has been made the means of private profit, and the country has been offended to see a class of men who boast the friendship of the sworn protectors of the State amassing fortunes by defrauding the public treasury, and by corrupting the servants of the people.

In such a crisis of the history of the country, I rejoice that the convention at St. Louis has so nobly raised the standard of reform. Nothing can be well with us or with our affairs till the public conscience, shocked by the enormous evils and abuses which prevail, shall have demanded and compelled an unsparing reformation of our national administration in its head and in its members. In such a reformation the removal of a single officer, even the President, is comparatively a trifling matter, if the system which he represents, and which has fostered him as he has fostered it, is suffered to remain. The President alone must not be made the scapegoat for the enormities of the system which infects the public service and threatens the destruction of our institutions. In some respects I hold that the present Executive has been the victim rather than the author of that vicious system. Congressional and party leaders have been stronger than the President. No one man could have created it, and the removal of no one man can amend it. It is thoroughly corrupt from its atmosphere remorselessly away by the selection of a government composed of elements entirely new and pledged to radical reform.

The first work of reform just now urgently be the restoration of the nominal operation of the Constitution of the United States, with all its amendments. The necessities of war cannot be pleaded in a time peace. The right of local self government as guaranteed by the Constitution must be everywhere restored, and the centralized, almost personal imperialism which has been practiced must be done away, or the first principles of the Republic will be lost. Our financial system of expedients must be reformed. Gold and silver are the real standards of value, and our national currency will not be a perfect medium of exchange till it shall be convertible at the pleasure of the holder.

As I have heretofore said, no one desires a return to specie payment more earnestly than I do; but it does not follow that it will or can be reached in harmony with the interests of the people by artificial measures for the contraction of the currency, anymore than I believe that the wealth or permanent prosperity can be created by inflation of the currency. The laws of finance cannot be disregarded with impunity. The financial policy of the Government, if, indeed, it deserves the name of policy at all, has been in disregard of those laws, and has created and disturbed commercial and business confidence, as well as hindered a return to specie payment. One feature of that policy was the unnecessary issuance of the act of 1875, which has embarrassed the country by the anticipation of a compulsory resumption for which no preparation has been made, and which, in any case, is more than it would be practicable. The repeal of that clause is necessary, that the national operation of financial laws may be restored, that business may be encouraged, may be relieved from its disturbing and depressing influence, and that a return to specie payment may be facilitated by the substitution of wise and practical financial legislation, which shall mainly rely on a judicious system of public economies and official retrenchments, and above all on the reconstruction of prosperity in all the industries of the people.

I do not understand the repeal of the resumption clause of the act of 1875 to be a backward step from the path of specie payment, but the recovery of a false step; and although the repeal for a time may be prevented, yet as the determination of the people, expressed in the election now been formally declared, there should be no hinderance put in the way of a return to specie payments. The only danger to which, says the platform of the St. Louis Convention, "we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and demand its repeal," is thoroughly to believe that by public economy, by official retrenchment, by wise finance, enabling us to accumulate the precious metals, resumption is not to be a prize fought for at the ballot box—a brief reward of party zeal instead of posts of honor assigned for the fitness demonstrated by proficiency in the public employ. The convention wisely added that "reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of the public service. President, Vice President, Judges, Senators, Representative, Cabinet officers"—these and all others in authority are not a private perquisite. They are a public trust. Reform is vital to the official service of the Federal Government. One is the prevalent and demoralizing notion that the public service exists not for the business and benefit of the whole people, but for the interest of the office holders, who are in truth but servants of the people. Under the influence of this pernicious error, public employments have been multiplied, the numbers of those gathered into the ranks of office holders have been swollen immensely beyond any possible requirement of the public business, while inefficiency, peculation, fraud and malversation of public funds from the high places of power to the lowest have overspred the whole service like a leprosy. The other evil is the organization of the official class, which, in violation of republicanies, governing the caucuses and dictating nominations of their own party, and attempting to carry elections of the people by undue influence and even by force, position funds systematically collected from the salaries or fees of office holders. The official class in other countries sometimes, by its own weight, sometimes in alliance with the army, has been able to rule the unorganized masses even under universal suffrage. Here it has already grown into a gigantic power, a source of stifling the inspirations of a sound public opinion, and of resisting an easy change of administration until misgovernment becomes intolerable, and public spirit has been stung to the pitch of a civic revolution.

The first step in reform is the elevation of the standard of public life. appointing power selects agents to execute official trusts; the next in importance is a conscientious fidelity in the exercise of authority to find out and punish, and to place untrustworthy or incapable subordinates. The public interest in the honest and skilful performance of official trusts must not be sacrificed to the ambition of incumbents. After these immediate steps, which will insure the exhibition of better examples, we may wisely go on to the abolition of unnecessary offices, and finally to a general, careful organization of a better civil service system under the tests, wherever practicable, of proved competency and fidelity.

While much may be accomplished by these methods, it might encourage delusive expectations if I withheld here the expression of my conviction that no reform of the civil service of the country will be complete and permanent until its Chief Magistrate is constitutionally disqualified for re-election, experience having repeatedly exposed the facility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates or incumbents. Through this solemnity only can he be effectually delivered from his greatest temptation to misuse his powers and patronage with which each Executive is necessarily charged. Educated in the belief that it is the first duty of a citizen of the Republic to take his full allotment of care and trouble in public affairs, I have for forty years as a private citizen fulfilled that duty. When occupied to an unprecedented degree during all that period with the concerns of government, I have never acquired the habit of official life. When, a year and a half ago, I entered upon my present trust, it was in order to consummate reforms to which I had already devoted several of the best years of my life. Knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh experience, how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine and working out a reform of system and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate that what needs to be done in the Federal administration without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work, I shall endeavor, with God's help, to be an efficient instrument of their will.

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General John A. McClernand, Chairman; General W. B. Franklin, Hon. J. Abbott, Hon. H. J. Spaunhorst, Hon. H. J Reddield, Hon. P. S. Lyon and others, committee, &c.

HENDRICKS' LETTER.

SARATOGA, August 4.—Following is Hendrick's letter:

INDIANAPOLIS, July 24, 1876.

To the Gentlemen of the Committee:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication in which you have formally notified me of my nomination by the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis as their candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. It is a nomination which I neither expected nor desired, yet I recognize and appreciate the high honor done me by the convention. The choice of such a body, and pronounced with such unusual unanimity and accompanied with so generous an expression of esteem and confidence, ought to outweigh mere personal desires and preferences of my own. It is with this feeling only that I accept it, and a deep sense of public duty, that I now accept the nomination, and shall abide the judgment of my countrymen.

It would have been impossible for me to accept the nomination if I could not heartily indorse the platform of the convention. I am gratified, therefore, to be able unequivocally to declare that I agree in the principles, approved the policies and sympathize with the purposes enunciated in that platform. The institutions of our country have been sorely tried by the exigencies of civil war, and since the peace by a selfish and corrupt management of public affairs, which has shamed us before civilized mankind by unwise and partial legislation. Every industry and interest of the people have been made to suffer, and in the executive departments of the Government dishonesty, rapacity and venality have debauched the public service. Men known to be unworthy have been promoted, whilst others have been degraded for fidelity to official duty. Public office has been made the means of private profit, and the country has been offended to see a class of men who boast the friendship of the sworn protectors of the State amassing fortunes by defrauding the public treasury, and by corrupting the servants of the people.

In such a crisis of the history of the country, I rejoice that the convention at St. Louis has so nobly raised the standard of reform. Nothing can be well with us or with our affairs till the public conscience, shocked by the enormous evils and abuses which prevail, shall have demanded and compelled an unsparing reformation of our national administration in its head and in its members. In such a reformation the removal of a single officer, even the President, is comparatively a trifling matter, if the system which he represents, and which has fostered him as he has fostered it, is suffered to remain. The President alone must not be made the scapegoat for the enormities of the system which infects the public service and threatens the destruction of our institutions. In some respects I hold that the present Executive has been the victim rather than the author of that vicious system. Congressional and party leaders have been stronger than the President. No one man could have created it, and the removal of no one man can amend it. It is thoroughly corrupt from its atmosphere remorselessly away by the selection of a government composed of elements entirely new and pledged to radical reform.

The first work of reform just now urgently be the restoration of the nominal operation of the Constitution of the United States, with all its amendments. The necessities of war cannot be pleaded in a time peace. The right of local self government as guaranteed by the Constitution must be everywhere restored, and the centralized, almost personal imperialism which has been practiced must be done away, or the first principles of the Republic will be lost. Our financial system of expedients must be reformed. Gold and silver are the real standards of value, and our national currency will not be a perfect medium of exchange till it shall be convertible at the pleasure of the holder.

As I have heretofore said, no one desires a return to specie payment more earnestly than I do; but it does not follow that it will or can be reached in harmony with the interests of the people by artificial measures for the contraction of the currency, anymore than I believe that the wealth or permanent prosperity can be created by inflation of the currency. The laws of finance cannot be disregarded with impunity. The financial policy of the Government, if, indeed, it deserves the name of policy at all, has been in disregard of those laws, and has created and disturbed commercial and business confidence, as well as hindered a return to specie payment. One feature of that policy was the unnecessary issuance of the act of 1875, which has embarrassed the country by the anticipation of a compulsory resumption for which no preparation has been made, and which, in any case, is more than it would be practicable. The repeal of that clause is necessary, that the national operation of financial laws may be restored, that business may be encouraged, may be relieved from its disturbing and depressing influence, and that a return to specie payment may be facilitated by the substitution of wise and practical financial legislation, which shall mainly rely on a judicious system of public economies and official retrenchments, and above all on the reconstruction of prosperity in all the industries of the people.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1876.

THE gross earnings of eighteen of the leading railroads of the country during the first half of the year aggregate $32,684,928, against $30,301,778 for the same time in 1875, and $31,727,211 in 1874.

THE Allegheny county Democratic Convention yesterday in effect denounced Governor TILDEN'S Resumption law, now a part of the statutes of his own State through his own official act, as a fraud and a sham.

AND still they come. Hon. SIMEON K. WOLF, of Indiana, elected to Congress by the Democracy of the New Albany district in 1872, has pronounced squarely for HAYES and WHEELER, and will take the stump for the Republican ticket.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Times* mentions eight prominent Democrats of Onondaga county in that State who have abandoned TILDEN and are supporting HAYES. This is an indication of the general drift throughout the State.

IN ACCORDANCE with its uniform practice, the Democratic party in this State is preparing to inscribe upon its banners—"TILDEN and HENDRICKS—Resumption and Inflation." That accommodates both factions, and things move along smoothly.

COMMITTEES of both Houses of Congress have reported favorably the bill repealing the limitation act of 1863 with regard to pensions for disabled soldiers, thus fulfilling a time honored pledge by granting full pensions to them and their heirs from the date of their death or disability. Now let action be at once had upon it.

TILDEN informs us in his letter of acceptance that: "The public interest in an honest, skillful performance of official duty must not be sacrificed to the usufruct of the incumbent." Which means that the ubiquity of the ultima ratio should not be sacrificed to the ululations of the Utopian unprocreant adventurers who would destroy the turgescence of the udometer. What is the use of words if you cannot make your meaning plain?

LAMAR'S gilt-edged speeches in Congress on Southern affairs do not meet the case. A Democratic district convention was held in Okalona, Mississippi, a few days ago, when four rebel flags were displayed, and men paraded the streets in Confederate uniform. A Georgia correspondent of the Louisville *Commercial* writes that General P. B. M. YOUNG, who was a Confederate brigadier, and who has served four terms in Congress since the war, said, in a speech at Carterville, on Saturday, the 29th ultimo, that *"it was an act of great forbearance to permit a Republican to reside in the South."*

TILDEN, in his letter of acceptance, quotes approvingly the sentiment that "public offices are a public trust." How well he fulfilled the "public trust" confided to him as a "reform" member of the New York Legislature in 1872 may be judged from the fact that there were 1,598 roll-calls in the Assembly and that he was present only 107 times. He was recorded absent 1,461 times. Yet he drew his full pay for the session and thus robbed the people. He also failed to vote on the reform charter of the Committee of Seventy, on the Supply, Canal and appropriation bills. These bills involved millions of money, yet TILDEN, though drawing pay as a member of the Assembly, was absent from all votes upon them. He is the great American reform shirk.

The Democratic party made its nominations, yesterday, and it very generally discarded the men it honored in 1874. The deal is generally new, and it must be said to the credit of the men who regard the interests of the Church as superior to those of the State that they managed to combine the two very successfully. The *Post* should be satisfied; for although it has been compelled, sorely against its will, to swallow HOPKINS, it has had its triumph in the nomination of PATTERSON (*not* the ex-Speaker), EPPING, and a host of its other friends. With the exception of the hated presence of HOPKINS, the *Post* has had its own sweet will in its own way; and if it is defeated at the polls, as it will be, it can lay the flattering unction to its soul that the ticket of its choice was as free from heretics as possible.

THE friends of HORACE GREELEY are represented as highly indignant at the absurd demonstration made by his son-in-law, Colonel SMITH, at the late Tammany meeting. His declaration that he stood there not in a character of his own, but as a representative of that old, illustrious fellow citizen, HORACE GREELEY," is denounced as being not only in execrable taste, but utterly false. He never knew HORACE GREELEY, and, if he had, would never have been his son-in-law. He is just the kind of man GREELEY would have disliked above all others. He is a vain, weak-minded man, who spends most of his time in admiring himself. He does nothing for a living, and knows about as much influence in politics as DANIEL PRATT. The absurdity of his claim to represent GREELEY is increased by the fact that he is ultra Democratic in principle. If there was any Democrat whom the *Tribune* philosopher distrusted and disliked, it was Governor TILDEN; and if he were alive he would be found now where all his closest friends are, on the side of HAYES and WHEELER.

THE careful reader will have noted that, while Governor HAYES explicitly pledges himself to be no candidate for re-election to the Presidency, even though the Constitution may permit such re-election, TILDEN refrains from making any such pledge. He is in favor of amending the Constitution so as to limit the Presidency to one term, but if *not* so amended he is perfectly free to run a second time, should the people be so foolish and blind as to elect him.

The character of the two men is thus fairly displayed. HAYES is frank, clear and outspoken, while TILDEN is insincere and deceptive. The latter knows that, if elected, his party will never amend the Constitution in the way suggested, and he escapes from a pledge, such as HAYES has made, by retiring behind a proposed constitutional amendment which will never be attempted by his party. This is the act of a political weak, and is characteristic of the VAN BUREN school in which he was educated.

The Democratic party has always opposed any attempt to amend the Constitution as sacrilege. It is not, therefore, the party to undertake such an amendment as TILDEN hints at. It is much more likely to attempt the rescission of the amendments already made, if it gets into power, than to undertake any new amendments.

THE NEW YORK *Herald* thus rebukes the Democratic blather about the "Radical oppression" of the South:

It is with surprise that we see the *Courier-Journal* follow after the baying pack of wild newspapers who believe that the election of TILDEN is necessary to "save the South from Radical oppression." There is no such thing as Radical oppression. The Republicans, as a party, stand with the Democrats. They have never ceased to hold out to the South the hand of magnanimity and friendship. There is nothing that TILDEN, as President, could do that HAYES could not and would not do. But the Southern Democrats look upon the Republicans as enemies, as men pining after their goods and chattels, as laboring to break up and overthrow the rule of adventurers and negroes, to recover and plunder them. There has been a good deal of this; but who is to blame? The Southerners provoked a policy of repression, and that policy has been enforced. They have striven steadily to bring the Union back to what it was before the war. The Republicans have defeated this in legislation as they did in arms. It has been a losing game. It is unjust to say that the Republicans did not wish to act with the old Confederates. The truth is, when an old Confederate acted with the Republicans, he was at once hunted out of society. Take the case of the celebrated General Longstreet. He was good enough to command a great army under Lee, but as he professed his desire to act with the Republicans, he was outlawed. The same may be said of General Mosby, who was bad enough to command cavalry guerillas for Lee, but who, as soon as he supports the Republicans, becomes infamous.

TILDEN has at length filed his answer in the United States District Court of New York suit in the sworn accusation that he stole $254,000 from the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railway. The facts are briefly these: In 1862, when all good men were doing what they could to save the Union from destruction, TILDEN was going through the West seeking what railroads he might devour. He was employed by the Alton road to reorganize it, and received $20,000 for his services. This did not satisfy his greed. With four others he became a member of the Purchasing Committee, and secured control of the road, closing against inspection the list of voting bondholders, so as to render it impossible to oust him from office. Subsequently it was discovered that $284,000 of the bonds were afloat, over and above the amount authorized. As the bonds were negotiable, it took a long while to detect the transaction, and suit has now been brought against TILDEN and his associate for the swindle. The answer, which was filed on Monday, comprises 196 legal folios, filling 194 octavo pages of printed matter, and deals verbosely in glittering generalities, and a legal denial of all the charges made against him. Mr. GARRISON, who was President of the road at the time TILDEN was called in, says:

In 1857 I picked up this road—the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad—a waif. Its men had not been paid for five months. For protection against executions its fuel was paid for as it was delivered upon the engines. I carried it alone for six months, and indorsed for it personally in all, including renewals, to the amount of $500,000. I gave it all my time and all my abilities, and after four years I delivered it up worth $6,000,000. Five thousand dollars a year, without any commissions for indorsing, was all I was paid—all I demanded; but, if there is any such merit in service as asserted, *and if Mr. Tilden, or the Purchasing Committee were entitled to steal* $200,000 *or* $300,000 *of bonds*, then I claim it was my honest right to have stolen the railroad itself.

A MAN IS KNOWN BY THE COMPANY HE KEEPS.

BRIGHAM YOUNG supports TILDEN. So do all the cut-throat Mormons. The Ku-Klux and the White Liners and all the other assassins of the South, support TILDEN.

JEFF. DAVIS and BEN. HILL support TILDEN.

The London *Times*, which represents the English who sustained the rebellion, supports TILDEN.

TWEED supports TILDEN, as do all the corrupt thieves who grew fat on TWEED'S robberies.

Kentucky supports TILDEN, and rallies to his aid all the ballot-box stuffers and shoulder-hitters it has in its corps.

JOHN MORRISSEY and his corps of gambling assistants support TILDEN. They are known, generally, as "reformers," and make their living by "ways that are dark" to their poor victims.

Alderman BILL MCMULLEN supports TILDEN, and is backed up in so doing by the roughs and ruffians in Philadelphia.

The Pittsburgh *Post* supports TILDEN, and so does ex-Speaker PATTERSON, and the often indicted BEAMISH, who has never yet accounted for the missing school funds entrusted to him.

The Molly Maguires all support TILDEN, and are prepared to emphasize that support in any practical way that may be suggested.

HENRY CLAY DEAN, PROCTOR KNOTT, crooked whisky HESING and his friend JAKE REHM, ex-Senator DOOLITTLE and the tax-eaters of Chicago all support TILDEN.

The Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri, who grossly insulted two females on a steamboat, near the time of his nomination supports TILDEN, of course, and has been prominently spoken of for the YOUNGER brothers and the other masked villains who make a business of robbing railroad trains.

General M. C. BUTLER, and the other Hamburg murderers, support TILDEN. Every Democrat is not an assassin; but every cut-throat murderer and masked negro-killer in the South is a TILDEN man.

FITZHUGH, who is a "biger man than GRANT," the Georgia rebel who named his child after WILKES BOOTH, and the Democratic Doorkeeper of the House who was charged with cruelty and insolence, all of whom were dismissed from office for making their secesh proclivities too prominent, all support TILDEN.

We could extend this list of disreputables without limit, if we chose, but it is not necessary. The men of the class we have enumerated are to be found everywhere, and they are to be found generally in the Democratic ranks, hurrahing for TILDEN and uproarous for "reform," which means to them, as to *Nasby*, possession of the offices. TILDEN naturally attracts to him this class of bad and corrupt men; and if a man is known by the company he keeps, there is no difficulty in knowing the real character of the Democratic candidate for President.

IT MAKES very little difference whether [illegible] is a dumb rank; but inasmuch as a portion of the Democratic press is inclined to boast loudly of the venerable age of TILDEN'S line of ancestry, it may not be amiss to cite the facts of the case as they exist. It is stated, among other things, that TILDEN'S first emigrant ancestor to New England had been "Mayor of the city of Tenterden," in the county of Kent, in England, and that his uncle JOHN had been Mayor before him, and his cousin JOHN Mayor after him. It so happens, however, that Tenterden is not and never was a city, but a small and unimportant country town, which includes a little hamlet clustered about the parish church. The entire parish, even in modern times, has never had a population of more than about 5,000, and nothing like this number in the days of the TILDENS. It is to this day one of the most primitive towns in England, and lies ten or twelve miles away from the nearest railway station. It would never have had any notoriety, nor arisen to the dignity of possessing a Mayor, if it had not been for a curious accidental circumstance that occurred in the time of Queen ELIZABETH. At that period a large portion of the two counties of Essex and Kent was engaged in what was known as the cloth-trade, and many of the principal clothiers inhabitants were what were then called clothiers, corresponding with the weavers of modern times. Almost every house had its loom, and stout, able-bodied men passed their lives in an occupation really fit only for women. Tenterden was inhabited almost exclusively by these weavers or clothiers, and conspicuous among them, in numbers, if nothing else, were the TILDENS, who at one time must have formed about half the population, though not one of the name exists there now. On a certain occasion Queen ELIZABETH was visiting in the neighborhood, and wished to visit the parish church for some purpose. The inhabitants, aware of her purpose, carpeted the road with the produce of their looms, and she walked the distance of a mile on scarlet cloth thus laid down. She was so pleased with this act of loyalty that, instead of compensating the poor weavers for the ruin of their staple, she graciously allowed them to establish a corporation, to be composed of a mayor and six jurats—equivalent to aldermen. Three of the TILDEN'S, all weavers, and one of them the ancestor of SHAMMY, succeeded to this barren dignity. They were evidently *respectable people in their line, and a descent from them is nothing to be ashamed of*, but it is worse than ridiculous to attempt to make them out anything but what they were. As it is, even, TILDEN'S family tree is of the same character as the potato plant—the most valuable part of it is underground.

NEWS of a great battle in the Indian country may be expected at almost any time. While the Sioux have been the terror of all the other Indians, and of the whites, the present is their first general campaign against United States troops. It is also well known that while all other tribes in this country are gradually, or even rapidly disappearing, the Sioux are as vigorous, perhaps as numerous and mighty, as when first met by an advancing civilization. They have retained as have no others their savage life and murderous intent. As warriors, they have no equals among the Indians. They occupy one of the richest sections of this country, alike in mineral resources, in the variety of its game, and in agricultural productiveness. There are hundreds of immigrants who are but temporarily located along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, having the intention of going into that section as soon as it is opened and made, at least, comparatively safe for settlers. The Sioux know the value of the region, however, and have determined, at all hazards, to hold to and free it from invaders. For months, perhaps for years, they have been preparing for the blow now struck. They have been arming themselves until perhaps no troops on earth are better equipped, while none can use the rifle to better advantage. They are a nation of born fighters. Their fierce resolution, their splendid outfit, their strategic instincts, make them no easy foes to conquer. With such a people, the question is, what is to be done? They have made full preparations, and mean to strike effectively. If CROOK and TERRY should be defeated, the next attack will probably be on the miners in the Black Hills, and afterwards upon the herdsmen within the Sioux reservation, which extends within three or four miles of the Union Pacific Railroad. The savages hope thereby to intimidate adventurers, and henceforth remain undisturbed in their primitive and normal savage life. They have not treated with the Government, nor will they, though they have received supplies. They have construed the kindness of the Government into cowardice, and must be otherwise educated, if neighboring whites would be made safe.

POLITICAL.

Alabama.

THE DEMOCRATS CLAIM A SWEEPING VICTORY, WITH GAINS EVERYWHERE.

MOBILE, August 7.—The election passed off without any disturbance. This county gives over 1,500 Democratic majority.

MONTGOMERY, August 7.—Returns show Democratic gains everywhere. Enough has been received to warrant the statement that the Democratic majority will be 30,000. Many counties heretofore Republican send Democrats to the Legislature, and the majority on joint ballot will be very large. The vote by Congressional districts shows seven of them Democratic and one Republican. As far as heard from there has not been a disturbance of any kind in the State. The utmost good feeling prevailed everywhere.

ALMOST A CLEAN SWEEP FOR THE CONFEDERATES.

MONTGOMERY, August 8.—The returns continue to show large Democratic gains. Out of sixty five counties, every one will give a Democratic majority except six or seven. The Democrats will have twenty-seven out of thirty-three Senators, and at least eighty out of one hundred Representatives. Further information is received that order and quiet prevailed everywhere.

Kentucky.

WATTERSON ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

LOUISVILLE, August 7.—In the Congressional race to-day, Henry Watterson was elected by an overwhelming majority, only a few scattering votes being cast for Heady, Independent Democrat. The Republicans had no local ticket in the field. Able was elected Sheriff. Young Henry Clay was beaten for Prosecuting Attorney by a few votes.

LOUISVILLE, August 7.—Specials to the *Courier Journal* indicate that the Democrats gain almost everywhere in Kentucky. Lexington gives a Republican majority somewhat less than at previous elections.

Indiana.

GENERAL BEN. HARRISON ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 7.—The following correspondence was made public this evening:

ROOMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 5, 1876.

To General Benjamin Harrison:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to inform you that at a special meeting of the Republican State Committee, held in the United States Court rooms in this city last evening, the declination of Hon. Godlove S. Orth, as the candidate for nomination for Governor was formally presented and accepted, and in obedience to a demand of the people expressed in telegrams and letters from every direction of the State, you were unanimously and enthusiastically nominated, and other vacancies thus created on our ticket filled. This nomination was made for no other purpose than to subserve the best interest of the Republican party in Indiana, and in tendering it to you, I do so with the assurance that you accept the nomination tendered by the committee, and will make the canvass for Governor. As one of the Presidential electors it was my purpose, after a period of rest, to enter the canvass and give my best efforts towards the success of our State and National tickets. After a month's absence I had turned my face homeward to fulfill this purpose, when I was met by the news of my nomination I had and still have strong personal reasons for desiring to continue my present and most agreeable professional relations, but the warm hearted reception given at several places on my homeward journey and on my arrival at Indianapolis, together with the numerous telegrams and letters received from all parts of the State have overborne my personal inclinations. I yield to what seems to be a call of the Republicans to a public duty, with a profound appreciation of the undeserved honor they have conferred upon me. May I not hope that those who have so earnestly pressed upon me the duty of sacrificing personal interests to what we deem the public good, will feel that this will come to them as a duty, and each in his place give his time and influence to the success of our cause? As soon as some necessary preliminaries can be arranged, I will enter upon a general canvass of the State as the time and my strength will allow. I defer until then an expression of my views upon the issues of the campaign. Very truly, yours,

BENJ. HARRISON.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—Senator Morton left this morning for Indianapolis, where he will deliver his opening speech of the campaign on Friday next.

Ohio.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

CINCINNATI, August 8.—The Republicans to-day nominated Judge Stanley Matthews in the first district, and Judge M. F. Forse in the Second district, Ohio, as candidates for Congress.

New York.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

SARATOGA, August 8.—The Democratic State Convention will meet here August 30th.

THE "HERALD" ON WATTERSON.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The *Herald* editorially says of the election to Congress from Louisville of Mr. Watterson: "This result, over fourteen thousand votes to five hundred for another, was a tribute to a leading journalists, and it shows how much he people have got to believe in an editor who serves them with honesty and independence."

Michigan.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

DETROIT, August 8.—ANNEN to-day, the Republicans of the Fourth district nominated Judge Keightley for Congress.

ADRIAN, August 8.—The Republicans of the Second Congressional district to-day nominated Gilbert Willetts.

Tennessee.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

NASHVILLE, August 8.—The hotels are filled with delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which meets tomorrow to nominate candidates for Governor and electors for the Presidential ticket. There being no defined opposition to Governor Porter, he will probably be nominated for re-election by acclamation. From indications the policy of the platform on State taxation will be an affirmation in substance of the platform of 1874.

Arkansas.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

LITTLE ROCK, August 8.—The regular Republican State Convention convenes to-morrow. Many delegates are in the city, and much interest is manifested.

Maine.

A SUCCESSOR FOR BLAINE.

AUGUSTA, August 9.—In the Third district Republican Convention to-day, Stephen D. Lindsey was nominated for Congress for the long term, and Edwin Flye for Bishop's unexpired term. Speeches were made by Blaine and others.

Mr. Blaine, on making his appearance, was received most enthusiastically, and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I came here to-day rather for the purpose of shaking hands with old friends and renewing links for past kindnesses, than with any intention of speech making. I congratulate you sincerely and heartily on the unanimity with which you have selected your candidates. It has been many years since any contest has marred the harmony or impaired the efficiency of the Republicans of this district, and I rejoice that this good thing is to be preserved and perpetuated. Since the second election of Mr. Lincoln, no national contest has been more far-reaching in its consequences than that now pending. The Democratic party represent and employ all that there is in the country of disloyalty and repudiation. I do not say that every Democrat is a disloyalist or a repudiator, but it is patent to the most careless observers that the Democratic proposition is true. Mr. Tilden has the reputation among his political friends in New York of being a wary, not to say wiry, politician. He has also the reputation of possessing large wealth, and of being ready to use it to promote political ends. It is said that he has marked the State of Maine as good for the investment of his political funds, with the hope of reducing our majority in September. Certain well known Democrats, who are now on the itinerant list in this State, are said to be part of the mobilized army of Tilden. Watch them and follow them, and counteract them, and let them know that the Republicans of Maine are not to be bought, but that it will require all of Mr. Tilden's spare cash to keep his own troops in line, and to prevent many of them from passing over to the ranks of Republican loyalty and national good faith. Let me conclude, gentlemen, by thanking you most heartily for the overwhelming and almost embarrassing cordiality of your reception, and by expressing the hope that as my health grows firmer, I shall meet you again during this month's campaign, and meet you always with words of cheer and assurances of victory. Mr. Blaine was frequently interrupted by storms of applause.

A series of resolutions were then adopted, and the following elicited unbounded enthusiasm:

Resolved, That the Republicans of the Third district look back with pride and satisfaction to the long, eminent and influential services of Hon. James G. Blaine as their Representative in Congress; that they cordially tender to him their continuous confidence and high regard in his new and important sphere of official duty, and they hereby pledge him the united and hearty support of his old constituents for his election by the next Legislature as United States Senator.

Massachusetts.

BENJAMIN WILL ACCEPT.

BOSTON, August 9.—B. F. Butler's letter accepting the proffered nomination to Congress by the Seventh district Republicans is published to-day. He says that he has not changed his views, but the country having been committed in favor of resumption by legislative action, he believes that it should be carried into effect as speedily as possible, and places himself squarely upon the Republican platform.

Missouri.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, August 9.—The Republican State Convention at Jefferson City, at noon to-day, was called to order by George H. Shields, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Horace R. Johnson was elected Temporary Chairman and A. T. Lewis and Benjamin Wilson Secretaries. The usual committees were then appointed and the convention took a recess till two o'clock.

On the reassembling of the Convention, Hon. Malcolm McMillan, of Cooper county, was chosen Permanent President, and Hon. Eugene F. Weigle, Secretary, J. R. Winchell and D. C. Coleman as assistants, and a Vice President from each Congressional district. Nominations for Governor being in order, George A. Finkelberg, of St. Louis, was nominated, and notwithstanding a letter from him was received positively declining to be a candidate, the nomination was carried by acclamation, and a committee of one from each Congressional district, together with the President and Secretary of the Convention, appointed to formally notify him of the action of the convention. For Lieutenant Governor, C. C. Allen, of Jasper county; Secretary of State, Eugene F. Weigel, of St. Louis; Treasurer, Colonel Edward Seversance, of Buchanon county, and General George R. Smith, of Pettis county; Attorney General, A. W. Mullins, of Linn county; Register of Lands, Richard Deane of Marion county; Judges of the Supreme Court, David Wagner, T. R. Allen, of St. Louis county.

RENOMINATION.

ST. LOUIS, August 9.—The Democrats of the Tenth Congressional district, this State, have renominated Judge Debalt for re-election.

State.

The Republican Convention of the Twelfth (Luzerne,) district nominated Edward Jones to fill the unexpired term of Judge Ketcham. Hon. Hubbard B. Payne was nominated by acclamation for the long term.

The Philadelphia *Times* of the 9th says: One of the most notable results of the Allegheny Democratic Convention, held yesterday, is the omission of Speaker Patterson's name from the list of candidates nominated. Nor did the people stop with sending him home as a member of Congress, but all his colleagues from the Fourth district went down with him. Time does once in a while make things pretty even.

The Crawford county Democracy held their convention on the 8th inst., and instructed their Congressional conferees in favor of the renomination of Hon. James Sheakley for Congress. John Fertig was nominated for State Senator, and W. C. Hunsinger, Wilkie Hunter, R. Johnson and L. H. McLaughlin for Assembly.

The York county Republican Convention met in York on the 8th inst., and nominated the following ticket: Congress—C. H. Bressler; State Senator—James Fulton; Assembly—Stephen Keefer, John E. Beard, D. D. Myers and Charles Frey; Director of the Poor—Henry Curry; Commissioner—George W. Holtzinger.

The Republicans of Bedford county met in convention on the 8th inst., at Bedford. Hon. John Cessna was declared the choice for Congress, and Joseph C. Long for State Senator. Major J. D. Washabaugh and C. W. Ashcom for Assembly. Joseph Lesser, Jury Commissioner—Abraham W. May; Poor Director—L. L. Repiogle.

The Centre county Democrats met in Bellefonte on the 8th, and declared for D. G. Bush, Esq., for Congress, and P. Gray Meek, Esq., editor of the *Democratic Watchman*, for State Senator, and nominated for Assembly Colonel James F. Weaver and W. K. Alexander; Associate Judges, John Divins and Samuel Frank.

The Democratic Nominating Convention of the Thirtieth Senatorial district convened at City Hall, Mahanoy, on the 8th. After the election of the permanent officers, the reading of the minutes of secretaries, the adoption of the rules governing the Democratic County Convention and the adoption of the resolutions of the same, the Hon. Lewis Collins was renominated almost unanimously, the only opposition being Dr. P. A. Bissell, who withdrew before the vote was taken. Hon. Joel B. McCamant was made Senatorial delegate.

The Democratic Convention of Columbia county was held in the Opera House, Bloomsburg, on the 8th, Hon. C. R. Buckalew presiding. The following nominations were made: For State Senate—Charles G. Barkley, Esq.; Representatives—E. J. McHenry, present member, and David Brown; Associate Judges—F. L. Shuman and J. H. Ikeler; Sheriff—Amos Hoffman; Jury Commissioner—Eli Robbins. C. R. Brockway, editor of the *Columbian*, and O. A. Megargel had a tie vote in the Convention, which could not be settled by giving each a conferee, the two to appoint a third.

The Susquehanna Republican County Convention met in Montrose on Monday. The Congressional conferees were instructed for Hon. Galusha A. Grow, formerly Representative from that (the Fifteenth) district and Speaker of the House. The Senatorial conferees were instructed for Hon. W. W. Watson, the present member. E. P. Hinds and M. J. Larrabee were nominated for the Assembly. The Congressional district of Maine are not represented by a Democrat, Hon. Joseph Powell, but the Republicans express great confidence in the ability to retake it and return their old Representative, should he be nominated.

The Luzerne Democratic County Convention, held in Wilkesbarre on the 8th inst., was an exciting and turbulent affair. It was called to order at ten A. M., when a desperate struggle over twenty contested seats ensued. Hon. A. B. Dunning was Chairman, and, with the aid of a strong police force, he managed to preserve order. Humphrey Bradley was nominated, on the fourth ballot, for Jury Commissioner; Patrick Kearn, on the third ballot, for Clerk of the Courts; Patrick J. O'Hanlon, on the first ballot, for District Attorney, and Dr. W. P. Ingham, on the first ballot, for Prothonotary. Three of the nominees are Irish citizens and one a native of the State. The Germans and Welsh Democrats were ignored, and much dissatisfaction is expressed over the result. Hon. E. L. Merriman was nominated for Congress for the full term, and W. H. Stanton for the vacancy, by the Democratic District Convention.

STATE NEWS.

Jacob Gebhart, of Annville, on Friday night made an attempt to kill his wife. In the excitement she ran to a neighbors' house screaming, and parties interfered. He was arrested and held in bail to answer the charge. It took three men to handle him.

The Calfornia, Pa., *Valley Leader* has been shown curiosities in appie growing. On a twig, ten inches in length, there are nineteen good sized apples, seven of them together that the stems cannot be seen. Another not so large has twenty-two, all on one twig.

Rev. J. Max Hark, for the past three years pastor of the Moravian Church at Lebanon, having received a call from the Second Moravian Church, Philadelphia, delivered his farewell sermon to the united churches of that town, in Zion's Lutheran Church, on Sunday evening last, which was filled with one of the largest audiences ever there assembled.

It is rumored that Dr. Gibson of Jamestown, Pa., is developing a paint mine, discovered some time since by other parties, on the farm of John Gallaher, in new Vernon township, Mercer county, Pa. It is found in a deep seams, and after a thorough test has been pronounced a good article. The paint is of a brownish color and the vein, where opened, is about three feet thick.

Mr. Robert Scott, a respectable farmer, aged about sixty-five years, living near New Park, went out to look at his son cutting grass with a mowing machine, about two weeks ago. Accidentally, the cutting bar came in contact with Mr. S.'s legs, cutting one nearly off, both bones being shattered, and badly mutilating the other. The left leg was amputated, and the patient appeared to be doing well until Wednesday, the 25th, when took sick, causing his death about noon of that day.

A young man named Edgar W. Collins met with a sad death in Johnstown on Monday. He was placing the fuel in the stack of No. 1 Furnace of the Cambria Iron Company, when a stick of cordwood which was being lowered by other workmen fell a distance of thirty feet, striking him on the head and crushing the skull badly, portions of the bone being forced into the brain. Mr. John Reese, who was working with Collins, hastened to his assistance, and taking the inanimate form of his companion in his arms, gave the signal to have it drawn from the top of the stack, a distance of 150 feet, himself completely exhausted when relieved of his burden. Collins lived four hours, never returning to consciousness.

The Reading *Times* says: Messrs. Daniel B. Fisher, of Leesport; William Rahn, of Ontelaunee, and Colonel Eli S. Fox, of this city, and others, are the owners of some seven thousand acres of timber land on the Blue Mountain, situated partly in Berks and Schuylkill counties. A greater part of the land was purchased from the State at nominal prices, and the company expect to realize large profits from the timber growing upon it. Recently the company has discovered a systematic system of swindling whereby they have been deprived of much valuable timber. A regularly organized gang of some fifteen or twenty persons have been cutting and removing timber from the tract and appropriating the proceeds thereof to their own use. This has been in progress for the past two years, and it is estimated that the value of the timber stolen exceeds $15,000. Actions of trespass have been commenced against the offenders, and two of the ringleaders are also under bail to answer a criminal prosecution at the next Court of Quarter Sessions.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5, 1876.

The Governmental Indian Policy Outlined.

The Secretary of War and General Sherman, for some days past, have been almost daily in conference with the President and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the situation in the Indian country, and as to the policy of the Government in view of the present attitude of the Sioux. It has been determined that the necessary instructions and orders be dispatched immediately to the Indian country, to station at all agencies in the Sioux country strong garrisons of troops, to preserve order, to observe the movements of the Indianf and prevent hostilities. All the Indians will be disarmed, their ponies seized, and it will be made hereafter requisite in drawing rations from the Government, that the Indians surrender their arms, ammunition and ponies, and if they do not willingly, they will be taken by force. All stores contraband of war in the hands of the traders will be seized. In the opinion of the President, this will so cripple the operations of the savage tribes that they cannot carry on hostilities. A limited supply of ammunition to small hunting parties will be allowed, with certain restrictions, and under proper supervision. Indians returning to the agencies will be disarmed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8, 1876.

Movements of Senator Cameron.

Senator Cameron left for Philadelphia to-day, and will probably visit Cape May. He will return to Harrisburg next week and remain, unless something of great importance should call him here.

The Prospects of Adjournment

have materially improved within the past twenty-four hours. But two points are yet to be agreed upon—the salary of the President of the United States, and the salaries of members of Congress. The latter will be voted upon by the members of their respective branches, and the former be left to the proposed joint commission. The agreement on the rest of the bill has been a reduction of seven hundred and thirty-five clerks in the executive departments; the pay of clerks of the first, second and third class as at present. The difference upon the Indian bill is solely the transfer to the War Department, and will be left to the commission. The Consular and Diplomatic bill has been essentially adjusted upon the basis of a gross appropriation. These bills finally disposed of, Congress' most potential reason for remaining in session will have been removed. No question now before Congress will have sufficient weight to prolong the time of adjournment. The disposition in the Senate to talk upon the condition of affairs in New Mexico is not less likely be surrendered to the desirability of getting away from the summer heats of the capital as well as to the earnest work of the political campaign.

The Commission to Reorganize the Army.

It is intimated that the President will designate Generals Hancock and Meigs to represent the army, to join Senators West and Cockrell and Representatives Banning and Hurlbut, appointed by the respective Houses a commission to reorganize the army, as provided in the Military Appropriation bill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 1876.

A Report Held Back.

The Chairman of the House Committee investigating Postoffice matters has a report prepared, but two Democrats and Republicans refuse to sign it, which will prevent its presentation.

The Louisiana Report.

The Louisiana report will censure the Federal officials. The Chairman of the committee admits that he has made the report stronger than the facts warrant, as an offset to the President's Hamburg message.

The Political Discussion.

A disposition is manifested in both Houses to indulge in political discussion before adjournment. The Democrats in the Senate, however, after the exhibition made by Eaton, of Connecticut, do not think much good will come to them in such a tilt.

The River and Harbor Bill

having passed the two Houses of Congress, the following are the provisions of direct interest to Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia:

The Secretary of War is authorized to agree with the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company for such use and occupancy of the Lake Pier at Cleveland as is consistent with the public interests, upon such terms and conditions as he deems reasonable and just; and is also empowered to purchase, lease, refuse or refuse to make an agreement satisfactory to the Secretary of War, upon a certificate of that fact to the Attorney General, it shall be the duty of the latter officer to enforce the rights of the United States in the premises by appropriate action. Eight thousand dollars are appropriated for the repair of this pier.

For the improvement of the Great Kanawha river, West Virginia, including the purchase of the Dickinson dam, and for dams and locks between Great Falls and the Ohio river, not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, $270,000.

For the removal of Beaver and Natior Bend rocks, and for cleaning out snags and fallen trees in the Little Kanawha, West Virginia, $7,500.

As already stated in these dispatches, Erie receives $40,000.

For the improvement of the Ohio river $275,000.

The munificent sum of $40,000 is appropriated for the incidental repairs of harbors for which there is no special appropriation provided for by law, and for examination and survey of such rivers and harbors as, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, will subserve the general interests of commerce.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1876.

MINORITY REPORT ON THE WAR DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES.

Mr. Danford to-day presented the views of himself and other Republican members of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. The report characterizes the report of the majority as campaign literature and non concurs in the sweeping condemnation of Ingalls and Brega in the moth contract.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR COMPROMISE.

The Committee of Conference on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill this afternoon agreed upon a report which will be presented on Monday. The bill is not increased above the total of five million dollars. The changes are for the most part consist generally in the transfer of small amounts from one purpose to another and the reinstatement of some of the small House items omitted by the Senate.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS FROM THE DEMOCRATS.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice made majority and minority reports to-day. The majority report recommends the reduction of the judiciary fund to $2,500,000. It finds that Davenport, the Supervisor of Elections in New York, has not accounted for $34,000 given him from the Ku-Klux fund and that the President and two Attorney Generals (Akerman and Williams) who supplied Davenport with $34,000 diverted it from its proper purpose to one entirely foreign to the objects of law. It is recommended, therefore, that the Supervisorship of Elections be abolished and that the election laws of Congress be repealed; or if not repealed, that strict accounting shall be made of the Ku-Klux fund, no part of it to be used in the machinery of elections; that the Attorney General take the necessary steps to recover the $34,000 unaccounted for, and that no person be allowed to hold more than one office under the United States Government.

The minority report says that the majority report is merely a campaign document, defends Davenport and claims that instead of censure Ackerman, Williams and Davenport are entitled to commendation.

UNANIMOUSLY VINDICATED.

The House committee investigating Judge Wylie, of the District Supreme Court, unanimously decided that there is no evidence to warrant his impeachment.

THE PROSPECTS FOR ADJOURNMENT.

It is the general opinion that even if Congress should adjourn next week, it will be a little after that. The Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill will soon come to an agreement. The House will, it is said by several prominent Democrats, recede from its ultimatum, the proposition to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department, so that the only bill about which there is any controversy is that which has been and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. No effective step has yet been taken to reconcile the differences between the two Houses; but if Congress were, apart from this, ready to adjourn, no one seems to doubt that an accommodation would soon be reached.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8, 1876.

M'GARRAHAN CLAIM TO BE REINVESTIGATED.

The House Committee on Judiciary, at the last regular meeting for the session, today adopted a resolution looking to the complete reinvestigation of McGarrahan's claim to the Nevada Mines.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 1876.

HALLETT KILBOURNE WANTS DAMAGES.

Hallett Kilbourne has entered suit against the Speaker of the House, Sergeant-at-Arms and members of the Real Estate Pool Committee, claiming $50,000 damages for injuries sustained by reason of imprisonment without cause.

BLUFORD WILSON AGAIN CONTRADICTED.

W. B. Moore, Special Agent of the United States Treasury, publishes a letter addressed to the Chairman of the sub Committee on Whisky Frauds, in which he says that Bluford Wilson's derogatory testimony in relation to him is drawn from the imagination; that he never left his post in Baltimore without authority; never swore or stated that he saw General Babcock open a letter from Joyce, nor was he dismissed for leaving his post and going to St. Louis as a witness in the Babcock case.

NO NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE WITH HOSTILE SAVAGES.

General Sherman says the proposition from the agency Indians that a cessation of hostilities with Sitting Bull and his adherents shall be arranged in the interests of permanent peace is altogether out of the question for several reasons. The Indian tribes with which the Government is at war, are not such a nation as to allow us to establish any negot

THE DEMOCRACY.

Congressional, Legislative and County Nominations—The Resolutions, Etc.

The Democracy of Allegheny county held their nominating conventions yesterday, for the purpose of choosing candidates for Congress, for the Legislature and for the several offices to be filled in November. There were eleven conventions—one county, (the delegates from which also nominated candidates for Congress,) four Senatorial and six Legislative.

The County Convention

was held at Lafayette Hall, and was presided over by John H. Bailey, Esq. After the preliminary business had been transacted, Hon. James H. Hopkins and Hon. A. G. Cochran were unanimously renominated as candidates for Congress in their respective districts—the delegates not separating for the purpose, as that formality was deemed useless. The following committee of three from each Congressional district, on resolutions was now appointed: J. H. Callahan, Thomas J. Keenan, Malcolm Hay, C. O'Donnell, P. J. Jacobs and J. McKelvy.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

Nominations being now declared in order, the following names were suggested:

Jury Commissioner—Joseph Stokely, William P. Bedell, R. Koenig, F. J. Mc Guire, Joseph Rogers, F. McMunn, William Nicholson, Charles Bryson, J. C. Bryant.

County Treasurer—Francis T. Plunkett, Samuel Cooley.

Coroner—J. Booker, P. A. Rattigan, W. H. Burke, J. J. Flannery, John S. Kennedy.

Prothonotary—Ike Bausman, Captain John Birmingham, Henry Lange, Jr.

Director of the Poor—Henry Beltzhoover, Joseph Hart, George W. Bayard.

The Convention then adjourned for dinner.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

On the reassembling of the Convention, the report of the Committee on resolutions was received and adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Allegheny county, believing that the time has come when the government of the people and for the people, should again pass into the hands of the people, and that there should be a return to the principles of Jefferson, in the civil service of the government; heartily endorsing the declaration of sound principles made by the St. Louis Convention and pledging our most earnest and cordial support to the nominees of that Convention, Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, who, not only promise reform, but show how reform is to be effected, and whose letters of acceptance indicate a purpose and policy, which all citizens can approve, do declare as follows:

1. Believing to be fundamental that the tariff is a question of economy and not of partisanship, and one for the determination of the people in the Congressional districts, we advise our representatives in the wisdom and justice of protection to American industries.

2. Always hostile to monopolies and always in favor of fair play and equal rights, we are opposed to all discriminations, usurious and exorbitant charges by railroad companies and other carriers, which have been the cause of much of the depression in trade, bankruptcy and loss of labor and the general distress which afflict this community.

3. We denounce the folly and the fraud of the forced Resumption act, passed as a partizan measure by party means; and we thank the Democratic House of Representatives that so far as it can do, it has lifted this threatening cloud from our business horizon, and brightened our business future.

4. We denounce the profligacy, corruption and imbecility everywhere manifest in the National administration, and never checked or punished except by a few officers who have suffered removal for their efforts to secure an honest enforcement of the laws.

5. We denounce the rule of Rings in this State, county and city which plunder, misgovern and pile up taxes until they amount to a practical confiscation of property, regardless of all protests and suffering; and we call upon all good men to help lift the burdens which have been imposed upon the people by those who are out of power the spoilers and plunderers.

6. We denounce all lawlessness and disorder everywhere, South or North: we assert that all persons guilty of violence or crime should be speedily and severely punished and we favor a restoration of good government, wisely, economically and honestly administered for all parts of our common country.

7. We heartily endorse and approve the course of the representatives in Congress from this county, Hons. James H. Hopkins and Hon. A. G. Cochran, in their efforts for the benefit and relief of this community. We thank them for their endeavors to prevent the ruinous rate of doing business by unjust discriminations against the interests of this locality, and we commend their support of the repeal of the futile, injurious and partisan act, for forced resumption, and we pledge them our zealous and united exertions for their re-election to the positions they have so well filled.

8. We endorse and pledge our hearty support to the whole ticket this day nominated in the several Democratic Convention of this county.

THE BALLOTING.

A ballot was then taken on the candidates named, and resulted as follows:

JURY COMMISSIONER.

Stokely	31	Nicholson	7
Bedell	30	Bryson	0
Koenig	21	Bryant	0
McGuire	15	Bryant	22
Rodgers	10		

No choice, for want of a majority.

There being no choice for Jury Commissioner, a second ballot was ordered, which resulted in the nomination of W. Pitt Bedell.

PROTHONOTARY.

Mr. Large having withdrawn during the ballot, Captain Birmingham was nominated by acclamation.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

Beltzhoover	51	Hart	25
Byerly	11		

Mr. Beltzhoover having received a majority of all the votes cast, he was nominated.

CORONER.

J. J. Booker	127	Rattigan	37
Bennett	7	Flannery	60
Kennedy	18		

Mr. Booker having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared nominated.

TREASURER.

Cooley	109	Plunkett	117

The Convention then adjourned.

Senatorial Nominations.

FORTY SECOND DISTRICT.

The Forty-second district convention was called to order by Hon. John Swan.

Mr. Morrison Foster presided.

Captain Jehu P. Smith was nominated for the State Senate by acclamation,

FORTY THIRD DISTRICT.

The Forty-third district convention was called to order by Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, and Joseph R. Hunter was permanent chairman.

The nominations of a candidate for State Senate being next in order, the following were named: John M. Irwin, Captain James McDonald, John H. Bailey, T. J. Jack.

A ballot was then taken with the following result:

Irwin	19	Bailey	3
McDonald	3		

Before the result was announced the names of John H. Bailey, Esq., and Thomas J. Jack were withdrawn, and the adherents cast their votes to the remaining candidates.

The ballot was finally announced as follows:

Irwin	22	Jack	3
McDonald	11		

The nomination of Mr. John M. Irwin was made unanimous.

FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Christopher Magee, Esq., called order in this body, and Thomas Donnelly presided.

The following nominations were made: John B. Guthrie, B. C. Sawyer, John Routh.

Delegates announced the withdrawal of Messrs. Routh and Guthrie, but objection was made that no written authorizations were presented. It was therefore decided to retain their names on the list of nominees.

The vote was taken *viva voce*, and the result, Mr. Guthrie having been withdrawn early in the ballot, announced:

B. C. Sawyer	32	John Routh	32

The Hon. B. C. Sawyer, having received a majority, was declared nominated.

FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Mr. John Murray called time at this convention, and Patrick Foley wielded the gavel.

A lengthy squabble ensued between the Wood and Patterson delegates, on the question of contested seats, which was finally settled by a committee.

The names of Messrs. James W. Patterson and Dr. Wood were then proposed for the offices of Senator, and the nominations were, on motion, closed. The result of the ballot was as follows:

Dr. E. A. Wood	29		
James W. Patterson	42		

Mr. Patterson was declared the nominee, and the convention then adjourned.

Legislative Nominations.

FIRST DISTRICT.

The convention for the First Legislative district, composed of Allegheny City, met last evening in the Allegheny Common Council Chamber. W. Pitt Beadell was elected Chairman, and Messrs. J. S. Miller, S. Pauline and P. N. Hays Secretaries.

The following names were proposed for the Legislature, three candidates to be nominated. The number of votes received by each on the first and second ballots is given with the name: Samuel R. Stewart, of the Fifth ward, 23; John J. McDermott, of the Fourth ward, 27; W. S. Reno, of the Eleventh ward, 29; Joseph H. Elton, 16; S. C. Trueman, 8; G. M. D. Knox, 8.

Messrs. Stewart, McDermott and Reno, each having received a majority of the votes, were declared the nominees.

SECOND DISTRICT.

This convention, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards of this city, and containing twenty-one delegates, met last evening in the Common Council chamber, City Hall. M. F. Cassiday, Esq., of the First ward, was chosen Chairman, and Messrs. H. D. Arnold and James Lynch Secretaries. There are two representatives from this district and three persons were named for the nominations, viz: Otto Hemold, of the Sixth ward, Joseph Finch, of the Second ward, and J. C. Buffum, of the First ward.

Messrs. Otto Hemold and J. C. Buffum were nominated.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Alderman O'Donnell called order, and Alderman James Cochran presided.

An effort was made to contest two of the districts, but this failing, Mr. John C. Reilly withdrew his name as a candidate, and asked the unanimous selection of Mr. Peter Zern. Mr. Zern was unanimously chosen the candidate for the Legislature from this district.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Uzziah Stewart conducted the preliminary business here, and John C. O'Donnell was elected Permanent Chairman over John A. Hirsh.

The following candidates were named—four to be chosen: J. B. Epping, S. F. Patterson, Joseph Hayes, W. J. Brenneman, P. P. Carr, Chris. Strahley, Bernard Welker.

Mr. Carson declined a nomination peremptorily.

The following is the result of the first ballot:

J. B. Epping	47	P. M. Carr	45
S. F. Patterson	34	Chris. Strahley	46
Joseph Hayes	28	B. Welker	29
W. J. Brenneman	41		

Epping, Carr and Strahley were nominated.

A second ballot was had, between Welker and Hays, and resulted in the former receiving 44 and the latter 22 votes. Mr. Welker was declared nominated.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

John A. Conner, of Plum township, called this body to order, and Wm. McNary, of Penn township, presided.

Jesse R. Sill, Cochran Fleming, John Blunt and —— Davis were named as candidates, and the ballots resulted:

Fleming	25	Davis	21
Sill	66	Blunt	13

Messrs. Sill and Fleming were duly nominated.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

John W. Snee officiated at this convention. Nominees having been submitted, a ballot was had, as follows:

S. R. Fife	25	R. Smythe	12
J. Ewing	7	D. S. Williams	2
F. T. McCabe	33	Andrew Large	2

Messrs. Fife and McCabe were declared the nominees, and the convention adjourned.

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Meeting Yesterday—Reports of Committees.

A meeting of the county Republican Executive Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Charles S. Fetterman in the chair and a good attendance of members.

Mr. Waring from the Finance Committee made a report, and at the suggestion of the committee the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That no liability shall be incurred except by authority based upon the order of the Committee on Expenditures, and that all sub committees be required to report to said Committee on Expenditures in all cases of proposed expenditures and to obtain the proper order before incurring any liability.

Resolved, That the Committee on Expenditures be requested to meet twice each week and oftener when necessary, at headquarters and to give notice of such meetings.

Mr. S. P. Fulton from the Committee on Organization reported progress.

Mr. Fulton also reported the work of the Vigilance Committee and urged members of the different districts to send in their list of district vigilance committees as soon as possible.

Mr. Jeremy reported active work on the part of the Naturalization Committee. That they now meet every Saturday morning from nine to twelve o'clock and after September 1st they will meet more frequently, while members of the committee will at any time attend to business that may be brought to them.

Mr. Stillwagon and Mr. Byram reported on behalf of the Committee on Meetings and Speakers, among other things he signified a willingness to visit Pittsburgh during the campaign by Carl Schurz.

Mr. Joseph W. Lewis reported progress from the Committee on Marching and Glee Clubs.

The Chairman called attention to the fact that the next meeting of the committee would be held on the fourth Tuesday, 22d of August and from and after September 1st, every Tuesday.

After the transaction of business not of public interest the meeting adjourned.

THE COUNTY'S RAILROAD STOCK.

A Settlement with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—A Net Balance of $40,000.

Last June County Controller Warner sent a request to Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for a statement from the books of the company, showing the status of the stock owned by the county in that corporation. In reply, he received a letter from Treasurer Butler, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, inclosing a very clear exhibit of the county stock account, covering a period from May, 1862, to May, 1876, inclusive, showing to the credit of the county 817 shares of the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and a cash credit of surplus dividends to the amount of $25,450. Against this amount the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have a charge of out standing Allegheny county railroad bonds issued to subscribe the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the amount of $28,560, which bonds the Pennsylvania Railroad Company assumed the payment of, with the regularity of interest payments, these could be legally effected in silver coin, under the agreement entered into between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the County Commissioners on the 29th day of March, 1858. A summary of the account at this date is as follows

570 shares original stock held for outstanding bonds, par value $50	$28,500 00
247 shares of stock accruing on the above by stock dividends, par value $50	12,350 00
Cash, being amount of cash dividends of the company over the amount required to pay interest	25,450 50
To which may be added the premium at which Pennsylvania Railroad stock is now selling at the rate of $2 75 per share, on 817 shares	2,246 75
	$68,547 25
From which must be deducted outstanding bonds	28,506 00
Balance net to the county	$40,047 25

After the "repudiation" excitement, which culminated in the sacrifice of the stock held by the county in all the railroads, except the Pennsylvania, which never defaulted on her interest, an arrangement was entered into by the County Commissioners and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, allowing the railroad company, until further notice, to take up the bonds issued for Pennsylvania Railroad stock by exchanging the county stock therefor and cancelling the bonds and returning them to the County Commissioners. This course was pursued until 1865, when it became apparent that the stock was greatly more valuable than the bonds, when Mr. Henry Lambert, then County Controller, notified the railroad company that it was speaking for the bonds. The balance of the stock at that time remaining to the credit of the county was 579 shares of the par value of $28,500.

In 1866 a statement was submitted to the county of the status of her stock account, but since that date the matter has apparently been lost sight of, no records of the account appearing in the books of the county. The presentation, a short time since, of five Pennsylvania Railroad stock bonds for redemption at the County Controller's office suggested a thorough examination and inquiry, with the foregoing result.

It might be added that a final settlement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company with the county cannot be had until 1878—now two years distant—the period when the bonds fall due, when the amount owing the county, in addition to what may still accrue over the stock, will be turned over to the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

WHEN the paper money of the National Government was made legal tender without limit, it was at once accepted everywhere in this country, except California, as the standard currency. When base coin was issued by the national mints and stamped as money it was universally accepted and used as such as a relief where coin of its value not available. When silver was coined and circulated it was at once accepted as money at its face value. The faith in the Government was perfect and unshaken. What it issued as money was such, and nothing else was. Looking the standard of international exchanges has also been coined to an enormous extent, and the whole body of it exported as soon as possible, and has never returned. We must work our way gradually upward step by step until we reach a state of things as near to the perfect designated a sound *national* currency; not an international standard; not a currency gauged by the cranky schemes and notions of other people; but a currency for the United States, to remain here, to be for use by our people, and to be based on our own national resources. We shall not do this by waiting for some remote and strong contraction of circumstances. We shall not do it by inaction. But we must make up our minds to have as large a silver currency as possible, and to allow no small notes at all.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The Franklin county Democratic Convention was held in Chambersburg on the 8th, and instructed its Congressional conferees for Hon. William S. Stenger, the present member, and its Senatorial conferees for Calvin M. Duncan, Esq. The following ticket was also nominated: Assembly—William McClellan, Samuel M. Snively and Cyrus C. Gelwix; Poor Director—William Noonan; Jury Commissioner —Louis Lecrone.

Repeated experiment has proved that in school rooms lighted by windows on both sides the children suffer more or less from injured vision, and so important has the subject been considered in Germany that a law has lately been passed forbidding such windows in schools.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 9, 1876.

The course of business among the banks to-day was just about as eventless and monotonous as usual, and the prominent features of ease, abundance and quiet which have ruled so long still holds sway. The progress toward greater activity in the loan market is so gradual and imperceptible as to afford room for doubt whether the demand for money will this season attain a volume equal to the means of lenders in this market. Rates are unchanged and hardly call for repetition. Eastern exchange is in fair supply and rules easy, going at par in settlements between bankers. In local stocks and securities we heard of no transactions, and have nothing of interest to report.

—The reports of railway earnings in July from twenty Western roads, collated by the *Financial Chronicle*, show a slight decrease from the corresponding period of last year, while the totals of the same roads for the first seven months of the year make a gain of nearly three millions. Some of the roads report their earnings as decreased by the storms of last month causing damage to their tracks, in the absence of which the showing would have been still better. The following are the figures:

Gross Earnings in July.

	1876.	1875
Atchison, To'ka & Santa Fe..$	190,222	$ 113,450
Atlantic and Pacific	88,600	84,400
Cairo and St. Louis*	14,894	15,040
Canada Southern	108,787	104,897
Central Pacific	1,567,000	1,536,225
Chicago & Alton	397,249	387,444
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul	685,753	842,395
Chicago and Northwest	1,100,000	18,997
Houston and Texas Central*	20,263	98,041
Illinois Central	482,043	715,899
Indianola, Bloomington and West*	38,339	39,116
International & Gt. North'n*	47,689	49,886
Kansas Pacific*	173,570	194,228
Michigan Central	342,289	349,215
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	224,398	211,735
Ohio and Mississippi	247,646	229,156
St. L. Alt. & T. H (branches)	29,588	35,735
St. L., Iron M. and Southern	253,900	226,241
St. L., K. City and Northerf.	216,312	183,49
St. Louis and Southeastern..	60,741	48,29
Total	$5,190,356	$5,471,74

*Three weeks only of July in each year.

Gross Earnings from January 1 to July 31.

	1876.	1875.
Atchison, Topeka & S. Fe.$	1,245,162	$ 689,12
Atlantic & Pacific	498,000	447,11
Cairo & St. Louis	138,982	138,56
Canada Southern	755,732	672,56
Central Pacific	9,408,000	9,446,49
Chicago & Alton	2,643,397	2,570,41
Chic., Milwaukee & St. P	4,780,938	4,791,52
Denver & Rio Grande*	217,833	191,39
Houston & Texas Central*	1,401,852	1,172,85
Illinois Central	4,089,641	4,201,97
Indianap., Bloom. & West*	827,320	658,66
International & G. North'n	345,698	340,23
Kansas Pacific*	1,537,627	1,688,88
Michigan Central	2,353,655	2,334,26
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	1,642,146	1,410,75
Ohio and Mississippi	2,050,445	1,828,22
St. Louis, Alton and T. H	213,503	213,50
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & South	1,922,886	1,869,19
St. L., Kan. City & North'n	1,717,392	1,588,89
St. Louis and Southeastern	468,244	390,06
Total	$40,397,133	$37,750,75

*Three weeks only of July in each year.

In addition to these figures the following reports are made of thirteen roads for the month of June:

Gross Earnings in June.

	1876	1875.
Atlantic & Great Western.$	323,391	$ 318,179
Burl. & Mo. River in Neb	109,000	91,07
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy	1,099,300	948,105
Cleveland, Mt. Ver. & Del	35,650	42,25
Hannibal & St. Joseph	141,432	122,465
Houston & Texas Central	151,845	145,47
Louisville, Cin. & Lex	90,393	86,99
Mobile & Ohio	85,831	99,95
N'ville, Chatt. & St. Louis	118,962	102,102
Paducah & Memphis	14,371	12,624
Philadelphia & Reading	1,261,205	1,267,58
St. Paul & Sioux City	53,748	43,184
Sioux City & St. Paul	31,868	22,666
Total	$ 2,466,283	$ 2,345,985

Gross Earnings from January 1 to June 30.

	1876.	1875.
Burl. & Mo. River in Neb..$	341,657	$ 251,761
Chic., Burlington & Quincy	5,685,578	5,462,781
Cleve., Mt. Vernon & Del	204,396	205,995
Houston & Texas Central	1,331,610	1,094,726
Hannibal & St. Joseph	672,000	672,000
Mobile & Ohio	857,010	783,335
Nash., Chattanooga & St. L	876,636	763,898
Paducah & Memphis	106,000	91,000
Philadelphia & Erie	1,560,721	1,492,271
St. Paul & Sioux City	265,000	194,000
Sioux City & St. Paul	162,312	104,158
Total	$12,257,417	$11,164,464

It will be seen that the reports of thirty-three lines of more or less importance show an average gain in gross earnings as compared with last year of nearly 10 per cent. When it is remembered that the period embraces that of the bitterest railway war and lowest freight rates ever known in this country the showing may be considered as quite favorable. Of course the low rates have a tendency to seriously limiting the volume of business, but the fact that their reduction is more than made up argues an immense increase in the volume actually secured.

—It appears that the Cincinnati *Commercial* recently addressed a note to the famous French bankers, Marcuard, Andre & Co., in reference to the double standard as employed in France, and we transfer to our columns the reply of those gentlemen, which is very strongly in favor of the double standard:

PARIS, June 22, 1876.

SIR—We can reply as follows to the several inquiries conveyed by your letter of the 21st inst. The 5-franc piece is an unlimited legal tender, and may be offered in payment to any extent for payments; the smaller silver coins are of inferior fineness, and payments of the same cannot be enforced beyond an amount of 50 francs per each payment. The Bank of France issues no paper for circulation, and destroys those which return to the bank in coin, or certificates for coin. It has on deposit on hand 581,258,000 francs in silver coin and bullion, 1,468,340,000 francs in gold coin and bullion. In May, 1875, the bank held 1,000,000 francs in silver, and 1,325,000,000 francs in gold, which amounts have increased since the rate of the silver and gold paid in have taken place in proportions which do not differ as much as the market quotations of only the great abundance of silver. From our previous remarks on 5-franc pieces it follows that, in case the bank resumes specie payments, these could be legally effected in silver coin, using the seven-fifths per cent. as the maximum extent of 50-francs per payment. We will add, for your guidance, that 5-franc pieces have been withdrawn from circulation, and replaced by 20-centime pieces (one-fifth of franc). The commercial value of gold and silver is as follows, viz: Silver of 1,000-1,000 fineness, 218.99 francs per kilogramme; gold of 1,000-1,000 fineness, 3,444 francs per kilogramme. The kilogramme is equivalent to 32,1-45-10,000 ounces. It is on the above basis that silver and gold are coined, with so much per cent. loss or premium. The mint receives, however, these two metals on the following footing: Gold, 3,437 francs per kilogramme; silver, 210.56 francs per kilogramme. In consequence of the international treaties, the mint, being provided with silver for its coinage till December, 1878 does not, for the present, receive any more of this metal.

MARCUARD, ANDRE & CO.

—The Philadelphia *North American* reviews the events of the past week in Wall street as follows:

In New York the events of the past week in financial circles were important in several particulars, and, taken altogether, more activity prevailed than of late. There was very little change in the monetary situation. At times call loans showed a slight hardening tendency and three per cent. was paid by the brokers; but, on other days, there were intervals when only one per cent. was the rate. The fair price for money during the week has been about two per cent.; at this figure good borrowers could find accommodations. In the discount market business notes have fallen to 3@4 per cent., and at these low rates the supply of paper has not been equal to the demand. The most healthiest signs of the week has been the perceptible increase in the demand for paper for bank for mercantile purposes, and it is to this demand that the expansion in the bank loans this week reflects the most favorably. These symptoms of a revival in trade. The bank statement shows that the reserves are still on the increase, and that the banks now hold nearly $24,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. While this is important, especially as the New York city banks are in a strong position to assist the crop and trade movements of the country this fall.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 84 Sixth street:

August 9, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	113¼	113¼	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
U. S., 6's, 1881, coup	120⅜			120⅜	
5-20's, 1865, reg	117⅛			117⅛	
5-20's, 1865 (new)	117⅛			117⅛	
5-20's, 1867, registered	119⅛			119⅛	
5-20's, 1867	119⅛			119⅛	
5-20's, 1868, registered	120⅛			120⅛	
5-20's, 1868	121¼			121¼	
10-40's, reg	114⅛			114⅛	
10-40's, coupon	119			119	
Currency 6's	126			126	
New 5 per cents	117			117	
Western Union Tel	70¾	70¾	71⅛	70¾	71⅛
Quicksilver	11			11	
Pacific Mail	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
Adams Express	126			126	
Adams Express, scrip	113			113	
Wells-Fargo Express	84½			84	
American Express	59⅝			59⅝	
United States	66			66	
New York Central	105⅞			106	106⅛ 106
Erie	23			23	23
Michigan Central	42	42⅜	42⅛	42⅜	42⅛
Michigan Southern	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
Illinois Central	88			89	89
Cleveland & Pittsburg				94½	
Chicago & Northwest	38⅜	38⅜		38⅜	38⅜
Do. preferred	62¾	62¾	62½	62¾	62½
Rock Island	105⅝			105⅝	105⅝
St. Paul common	37	37	37⅛	37	37⅛
St. Paul, preferred	69½	69½	69¾	69	69¾
Wabash, common	2		2⅛		2⅛
Fort Wayne	102¾				
Ohio & Mississippi	13		13⅛	13⅛	13⅝
Ill. & Pacific				97	
Harlem	137½		137¾	137½	
Hannibal & St. Jo	3	2⅞		2⅞	2⅞
Atlantic & Pacific pfd	23			23	24
Iron Mountain	13			13	
C., C. & I. C	3¼			3¼	3¼
Missouri Pacific				106	
Missouri 6's	101				

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	49¾	49¾	44½
Reading			1393½
United Cos. of N. J			
Pitts., Titusville & Buf	9¾	10¼	
Lehigh Valley	56⅞	56⅞	
Allegheny Valley	10¾	10¾	
Central Transportation	41	46	
Empire Transportation	50		

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 113¼.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, August 9.—Money easy at 1@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Customs receipts $334,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $800,000. Clearings $17,000,000. Sterling weak; sixty days 487¾; sight 489¾.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 113¾, with sales during the day at 113⅞, though most transactions were at the former price.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds firm and in good demand. State securities dull. Stocks opened with a strong tone and further advance in prices. The widest fluctuations were in New Jersey Central which after declining 60¾ rose to 62¾, reacted to 61¾ and rallied to 62. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced from 94¾ to 95¾ and declined to 94¾. Delaware and Hudson Canal was weak, declining from 98¼ to 96. Michigan Central and Lake Shore were strong, the former rising from 41⅞ to 43 and the latter from 53¾ to 54¾. Rock Island advanced from 105¼ to 105¾. At the close the market was somewhat irregular with a slight hardening tendency and the opening rates were somewhat higher. Transactions 80,000 shares, of which 3,000 were Pacific Mail, 13,000 Western Union, 5,500 Rock Island, 10,000 St. Paul, 20,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 17,000 Michigan Central, 5,000 New Jersey Central and 7,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	71½	Rock Island	106¾
Quicksilver	11	St. Paul	37⅛
Do. preferred	14	Do. preferred	69¾
Pacific Mail	24	Toledo & Wabash	2
Mariposa	7	Do. preferred	5
Do. preferred	17½	Ft. Wayne	102¾
Adams Express	126	Illinois Cent	89
Wells-Fargo Ex	83½	Do. preferred	124
American Ex	59½	Chicago & Alton	101
U. S. Express	66½	Do. preferred	120
New York Central	106	Ohio & Mississippi	13⅝
Erie	23	Delaware & Lack	96
Do. preferred	29	Atlantic & P. Tel	17¾
Harlem	137	Missouri Pacific	6
Michigan Central	42⅝	Ft. Wayne	102¾
Panama	136	Indianapolis & St. L	11¾
Lake Shore	54⅛	Hannibal & St. Jos	3
Illinois Central	88¾	Union Pacific stock	90
Cleveland & Pitts	94¾	Central Pac. bonds	103
Northwestern	38⅜	Union Pac. bonds	105
Do. preferred	62⅝	Do. land grants	104½
C., C. & I. C	3¼	Do. sinking fund bds	95
N. J. Central	61¾		

6O'S GOVERNMENTS.

U.S. coupons, 1881	120¾	New 5's	117
5-20's, 1867	119¾	10-40's, registered	116
5-20's, 1867, new	117⅜	10-40's, coupons	119
5-20's, 1868	120⅝	Currency 6's	125½
5-20's, 1865	121¼		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44½	Virginia, old	27¾
Tennessee, new	28	Missouri 6's	106
Virginia, new	28		

LONDON, August 9, 5 P. M.—The bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £360,000. Consols 93 5-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105¾; do. 1867, 106½; 10-40's, 106; new 5's, 106⅝. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 12¾; do preferred 29½.

PARIS, August 9.—Rentes 106 francs 17½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, August 9.—United States bonds—New 5's 102⅞.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, August 9, 1876. }

Mercantile circles were generally rather devoid of novel features to-day, the volume of business and the range of values being much the same as on the preceding days of the week. There is, we think, a tendency toward increased activity which may be regarded as the incipient stages of the fall trade, and by these the aggregate of transactions is slightly, though imperceptibly, increased. This has not yet come far enough to show any special or general aspect of quiet and somnolence which may be expected to reign undisturbed for some time to come. Some leading lines of goods are entirely free of any disposition toward improvement in demand for their utter dullness and depression, the prominent examples of this character being grain, produce and hides and leather. Provisions follow in the same line and a moderately good jobbing demand is reported in groceries. Dry goods are also beginning to show some life and the prospects are good for the fall trade. In some lines of general hardware, such as tinners' broums, woodenware, &c., an improved demand is noted, while in others, like hides, leather and leather belting, trade is wholly lifeless. Drugs and chemicals are generally rather quiet, with the exception of the articles connected with petroleum refineries, in which a very active business is reported. Lumber and building materials are rather dull. In glass and glassware there is also a sluggish trade, with the exception of an improving demand for glass-ware for canning the larger fruits. General hardware is dull, with some indications of an increase in the demand.

The receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce, in this city, since our last, are as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	1,200	Apples, bbls
Corn, bus	3,000	Live hogs, No
Wheat, bus	580	Butter, pkgs
Bacon, pcs	4,412	Potatoes, bus
Bacon, lbs	24,200	

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	Previous week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,741	8,164	15,905
Apples, bbls	407	737	1,144
Cheese, boxes	1,491	1,211	2,702
Corn, bus	4,000	5,000	9,000
Wheat, bush	1,400	2,575	3,975
Rye, bush	1,250	1,250	2,500
Barley, bush	25,367	19,018	44,385
Butter, pkgs	461	263	724
Bacon, pcs	6,831	10,500	17,331
Bacon, tcs	507	683	1,190
Bacon, bush	1,080	1,220	2,300
Hay, bales	427	667	1,094

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Trade continues rather limited and prices are unchanged. Wheat is easy with a moderate demand from millers, who are disposed to purchase prime new red winter at $1 18, while holders quote 120@ higher. We quote white Indiana at $1 18@1 19 and choice for prime Indiana red winter old; $1 19@1 15 for Ohio and Pennsylvania old; choice new red winter at $1 15@1 16. Corn is dull and easy. Rye is easy; prices are about an average with the demand. The wet weather has affected the quality of oats, and the demand is light and prices are fully up to requirements. We quote the jobbing prices for Ohio and Pennsylvania at 86@87c; Western at 84@85c for car lots, and 87@88c for common to good. Of the New York market the *Bulletin* says: "Corn continues scarce and firm to export, and a few fancy cheddars brought a good price, but the offering was mostly off in quality and the trade rather slow. On choice flat factories, the tone has been a shade stronger, and we have heard of a number of sales at full quotations, as well as on the home trade. As a rule, however, 8½c was a good price to get, and no one was not exceeded on a great many parcels."

DRIED FRUITS—Demand very light and quotations unchanged. Apples quoted at 4c for choice apples at 9@10c; sliced 10@11c. Peaches are dull; peeled 15@17c; unpeeled 6@7c for Chicago & Northwest. 8@8½c; Michigan 7½@8c. Huckleberries 18@20c. Raspberries 30@35c. Cherries, 12@13c. Blackberries 6@7c.

EGGS—The market continued dull and lifeless. We quote strictly fresh at 12@12½c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in packing lots; from small dealers 70@80c.

FRESH FRUITS—The general tendency of prices in fruits to-day was downward, though in most respects quotations are unchanged nominally retained. Peaches were in abundant supply and ruled lower at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 50c@$1 00 for poor to common Pears were sold in limited volume at $4 00@ $5 00 per bbl. Grapes are dull at 6@7½c per pound; Concords

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1876.

THERE are still some sensible men in Virginia, as is plain from the following, extracted from the Lynchburg *Press:*

The mistake of the Southern people, in our humble judgment, is that they cannot or will not accept what is called "the situation." They are continually looking backward instead of forward. They are contin ually brooding over and longing for the "flesh pots" of slavery, while just before them is the land flowing with the milk and honey of peace, plenty and good will.

THE Democratic acceptance letters have fallen flat. The long delay in bringing them out caused a flutter of anxiety to see them; but the length of them deterred many from reading them, and very few had the courage to go through them. They were a nine hour's wonder, and will be lost to public view before a week is over. Some prosy orator may refer to them on the stump, and some editor may hereafter unearth them to quote their forgotten contents; but otherwise they will cease to attract attention.

ALTOGETHER too much importance has been attached, lately, to the letters of acceptance written by Presidential candidates; and the interest shown in the letters of TILDEN and HENDRICKS grew more, doubtless, out of the delay attending their publication than out of any special desire to see or read them. In previous contests the letters were regarded as a mere formality, and no one affected to regard them as an element in the canvass. The acceptance of the nominee is always assured; and his letter announcing acceptance is a simple acknowledgment of the receipt of a party favor.

"Let any one," says the New York *Times*, "ask any ten of his acquaintances, irrespective of party, what they think of Mr. TILDEN'S letter, and their smiles and shrugs will be an eloquent commentary on that precious document. They all began to read it and few of them got through. They looked for an emphatic, unequivocal expression of opinion on the great questions of the day, and found instead the misty sophisms of the demagogue. They ex pected to be impressed with the outpourings of a great mind and they were bored with the stale and stilted stuff of a pedagogue."

THE record of the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, is made up as saying that BELKNAP was "acquitted" by it two-thirds of the Senate having failed to vote for conviction. Technically, the ex Secretary of War may be said to have been "acquitted" through the lack of sufficient votes to convict him; but if the word "acquitted" is used as meaning "not guilty," it is used incorrectly. Every Senator who voted, either "aye" or "no" believed him guilty of the crime with which he was charged; but those who voted "no" believed the Senate had no jurisdiction of the crime and could not, therefore, pass upon it. He escaped, not because any one thought him innocent, but because he was arraigned before a court of doubtful jurisdiction.

THE Republican nomination of Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON for the Indiana Governorship, in place of Mr. ORTH, will be received with general satisfaction. He fully meets the exigencies of the occasion. He is a grandson of President HARRISON. His career as a soldier is stainless; his practice as a lawyer extensive, brilliant and successful, and as a public speaker no one is more convincing and effective. By universal consent the Republicans of the State selected him as their candidate for Governor in this centennial year, and when he absolutely declined prior to the convention last spring there was universal regret. The present nomination to the vacancy upon the State ticket is in obedience to an imperious call from the people of every section of the State. He will be triumphantly elected.

BY THE following, which we clip from the New York *Bulletin*, it will be seen that the iron business, under free trade in Great Britain, France and Belgium, is in a much worse condition than in this country:

The English iron trade reports are worse than ever, the cable announcing almost every day for a week past the failure of some prominent house connected with it. The great iron ship building industry is also shut down in despondency, and the outlook for the future is aught but encouraging. The French iron trade is also reported to be in pretty much the same condition, and from Belgium the reports are but little better. The trade on this side is not in a position just now to be affected by this condition of the European markets, one way or another, but the fact with us is certainly very unsatisfactory, but in the light of these reports, it is something to know that it is no worse than it is in other great iron producing countries.

TILDEN says he intends to make this "an aggressive campaign." The Democrats of Louisiana, in which State there is a clear Republican majority of upward of 20,000, intend likewise. At the recent convention held at Baton Rouge, "Governor" MCENERY said:

We have got the Radical party on the defensive, and my doctrine is to aggress and aggress until we *drive that element be yond the confines of Louisiana.*

The meaning of this cannot possibly be misunderstood. The "Mississippi plan" is to be extended into that State, and probably South Carolina as well. It is almost certain that without national protection the first two of these States will be carried by TILDEN'S "aggressive" banditti in November next; and it is equally certain that with the protection which the Government owes to every citizen in every State, the electoral votes of each of those States will be cast, by an overwhelming preponderance, for the candidates of the Republican party.

WE REFERRED, a day or two ago, to HENDRICKS' persistent championship of the iniquitous claim of a couple of swindling contractors, who had bribed the Government inspector to accept animals which were not according to the contract, and then when this fraud had been broken up, thrown up their contract. There is no doubt whatever that HENDRICKS shared the claim, if, indeed, he was not the entire owner. In prosecuting it he committed, as we showed, the grave offenses of collecting a fraudulent claim for a couple of swindlers and robbers of the Government, by using his official position and by importunity and favoritism, and of violating the law which makes it a crime for a Senator to act as attorney for any claim before any of the departments. The Indianapolis *Journal* now gives the sequel, so far as one of the parties to the swindle is concerned. After HALL'S conviction and sentence HENDRICKS undertook to procure his pardon from the President and was successful. After procuring his pardon he undertook to have him appointed to a responsible position in the New York Custom House, and in this he was also successful. So that HENDRICKS actually succeeded in having a convicted swindler of the Government pardoned out of the penitentiary and appointed to a position in the New York Custom House. Comment is unnecessary.

TILDEN'S oracular utterances on the subject of civil service "reform" mean, when divested of their verbiage, that it will be time enough to talk of civil service reform when all the offices have been transferred from corrupt Republican hands to honest, hard-fisted Democratic paws. How it is to be "reformed" is aptly illustrated by the action of the lower branch of Congress, this session, in turning Union soldiers out of office and putting rebels in. There have, for instance, been discharged from the Doorkeeper's department twenty-three Union soldiers; from the Clerk's office, nineteen Union soldiers; from the postoffice, thirteen Union soldiers; and from the capitol police two, making fifty-seven Union soldiers discharged by the Democratic House since its organization on last December. There were appointed in their places, in the Doorkeeper's department nineteen Confederates; in the Clerk's office, ten; in the postoffice, fourteen; capitol police, one, and three committee clerks—making forty-seven Confederate soldiers appointed. Many of the employees of the present House, such as extra messengers, soldiers and extra committee clerks do not appear in this enumeration, for the reason that they are paid upon vouchers instead of a regular roll. A great number of these extra employees are ex-Confederates. Such is Democratic civil service "reform" in a single co-ordinate branch of the Government. If TILDEN should be elected the same method would unquestionably be extended not only throughout all the departments, but throughout the army and navy as well.

IN THE year 1868 JOHN T. HOFFMAN was the Democratic, and JOHN A. GRISWOLD the Republican, candidate for Governor of the State of New York. The vote in New York city for three Gubernatorial terms is recorded as follows:

1868.			
Total.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem. maj.
114,469	39,577	35,492	47,185
1868.			
153,894	112,522	43,372	69,150
1870.			
121,059	86,668	34,391	52,277

The vote in 1868 was counted 41,725 more than it was two years previous, and 34,835 more than it was two years afterward, when the city had added 70,000 to its population. But the determination was to count HOFFMAN in at any hazard. Just before the election the following confidential circular was sent by TILDEN to trusty agents in every county in the State:

ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE } CONVENTION, October 27, 1868. }

MY DEAR SIR—Please at once communicate with some reliable person in three or four principal towns and in each city of your county, and request him (expenses duly arranged for at this end) to telegraph to William M. Tweed, Tammany Hall, at the minute of closing the polls, not waiting for the count, such person's estimate of the vote. Let the telegram be as follows: "This town will show a Democratic gain (or loss) over last year of ——." Or this one, if sufficiently certain: "This town will give a Republican (or Democratic) majority of ——." There is, of course, an important object to be obtained by a simultaneous transmission at the hour of closing the polls, but not longer waiting. Opportunity can be taken of the usual half-hour lull in telegraphic communication over lines before actual results begin to be declared, and before the Associated Press absorb the telegraph with returns and interfere with individual messages, give orders to carefully watch the count. Very truly yours,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Chairman.

The vote from the city of New York was kept back until the rest of the State was recorded. It was found that HOFFMAN had been beaten in the State outside of New York city by 41,204 majority. Then, the Tammany chiefs showed their hands and turned up a nice little card emblazoned with 69,120 majority on Manhattan Island alone for their favorite, counting GRISWOLD out by 27,946. TILDEN is now the "reform" can didate for President.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Mr. LAMAR, in his speech in Congress on the Southern question, spoke with affected earnestness of the terrible depression existing among the people of that region—of business prostration and commercial stagnation, as the result of the kind of government to which they have been subjected since their submission to the authority of the National Government.

It is the fashion of all Southern demagogues to dwell, in this manner, upon the picture they delight in drawing of Southern desolation and of an entire section laid waste, and Mr. LAMAR is not above following the silly example. It is the stock pattern of every Southern orator, and no man south of MASON and DIXON'S line seems satisfied with himself unless able to sit down upon the shattered stones of his overthrown temple and weep, like JEREMIAH, over the ruins of his Jerusalem.

But, *is* the South desolate? *Has* she been laid waste? Does gloom sit enthroned upon her once happy homes, and waste dwell embodied in her once fertile fields? Whence, then, comes her present enormous crop of cotton? What is it gives new life to her sugar and rice trade? How is it that her tobacco crop is as good as ever? To what are we to attribute the increased attention paid to the culture of corn, wheat, pork and other articles of consumption? And in what way shall we account for the growth of her iron furnaces and cotton mills? Surely these are not the evidences of desolation, nor are these the products of a howling wilderness.

The fact is, and no one knows it better than Mr. LAMAR and his Southern crowd of cry-babies, that the South is now more prosperous than she ever was before. The cotton crop of last year was over four millions of bales, which is largely in excess of the figures of pro-slavery times; the sugar crop is steadily increasing and will soon be up to the old figures; the rice crop is abundant and good; the tobacco crop yields an aggregate of which there is no complaint; and, instead of relying, as they formerly did, upon her special crops, the Southern planters are now also growing corn and grain crops for their own use. The time was when the South was fed by the North; but now the Southern planters grow their own food. The number of cotton factories is constantly increasing, and the Southern production of coal and iron makes no inconsiderable figure in the statistics of trade. The South now buys much less than she once did and sells a great deal more.

To say that the South is now rich would, perhaps, be unjustifiable; but to say that she is prosperous, and fast redeeming her self from the terrible losses of the war is unquestionably true. There is not a Southern State in which industry is not secure from molestation, and no spot in all its broad domain in which the planter is not free to push his energies to the utmost.

What, then, does he complain of? He can plant and sow and cultivate and reap without fear and without danger of molestation, and may revel to his heart's content in the rich rewards of his labors. Surely then, he cries in vain when he cries that desolation sits brooding over his fat plantation and that sorrow sits like a pall upon his prosperous household.

But, alas! it is not material prosperity he bankers after. It is political power he longs for; and the raven will metaphorically flap his wings over his home until he can get back the political power he lost when he took up the sword of rebellion. Once he was omnipotent, politically. He dictated who should be President; he ruled tyrannically in Congress; he chalked out the policy of the country; he reserved for himself the fat places of the Government, dropping here and there a meaty bone for the Northern Democratic hound who licked the spittle with which he covered the ground. He has been cast out of *that* Eden; and now, in his jaundiced eyes, the scene is dark, dreary, desolate and sad.

All this outcry, therefore, about the terrible condition of the South, is based, not upon the material condition of that section, but upon the sad fact that the Southern man must now work for a living, and upon that still sadder fact that he is no longer master of the political situation. Lately he has had a taste of the old power of domination in securing control of the House of Representatives, and in being able to dictate the Democratic Presidential nomination; but MORDECAI still sits at the King's gate, and the hated Republican stands resolutely in his way. Commerce, agriculture and manufactures are not in his aristocratic line. He was born to rule, sir, and until he obtains control of the nation, all the material prosperity of the South passes as nothing in his eyes. The South is desolate because the old slaveholder can no longer crack his whip in the halls of the nation.

THIRD PARTIES.

The editor of the *Methodist*, replying to some of its correspondents who reproached it with forgetting that there is a Prohibition as well as a Greenback candidate for the Presidency, says:

We did not forget; and if we were editing a political paper we should, as our friend wishes, express our opinions quite fully. Peter Cooper, the Greenback candidate, has a national reputation as an upright and benevolent citizen of this city. The Prohibition candidate, Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, is well-known, and not without honor. All persons fully persuaded that either of these issues is of paramount importance, ought to vote accordingly. It is not the duty of anybody to go with a multitude to do what he considers evil. *Small parties have grown by personal fidelity to be large parties;* and every citizen must judge for himself.

The sentence we have *italicised* expresses a very common belief, but is none the less a very common fallacy. No small party, in this country, has ever grown to be a large one, by personal fidelity or otherwise. In all the history of politics in this country there is not an instance of any party that has grown large from a small beginning. The party that starts out with a small array of numbers invariably takes the downhill road.

We know that the old Liberty party is cited as a proof to the contrary, and there is a poplar belief that, by persisting faithfully in adhering to it, the numbers of its adherents gradually swelled until it grew into the full-blown life of the Republican party. But such is not the fact. The Liberty party was organized in 1840, and died in 1847. There were spasmodic attempts to revive its existence as late as 1852; but they were failures. The Free Soil party was organized upon its ruins in 1848, and polled in that year an increased vote; but the increase came from such insincere men as VAN BUREN and the anti-CASS Democrats, and as they soon after slunk back into the Democratic party, the light of the Free Soil party went out in smoke, and every attempt to keep fragments of the broken mass together was thereafter a failure. There was an effort made to rally around HALE as an anti-slavery candidate for President in 1852, but it had so little vitality that it soon shrivelled out of sight. The Liberty party polled about its highest vote in 1844, and it kept up a sickly life until 1847; and when the Free Soil movement of 1848 came on the Liberty party was not only completely absorbed in it, but died with it. The men who belonged to it were men of strong faith and persistent courage; but after broasting a bitter opposition for seven or eight years, without gaining any stronger foothold, they very naturally gave up a fight in which all the odds were all the time against them.

The Republican party was formed in 1856, and was not the outgrowth of the Liberty party, in any sense. The Liberty men hailed its advent and joined its ranks; but the party itself was a grand uprising of the people caused by the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the rampant pro-slaveryism of the Democratic party. The Whig party had made its last fight in 1852; the Know Nothing party, which sprang up in 1854, was snuffed out in 1855; and there being no organized opposition to the Democratic party, which was besotted in its devotion to slavery, the Republican party came into existence to supply a public necessity. It did not grow out of any other party; but sprang into full life, like MINERVA from the brain or JOVE.

It is idle, therefore, to regard the Republican party as the outgrowth of any preceding small party. Whatever anti-slavery sentiment the Liberty and Free Soil parties gave birth to, went to help the formation of the Republican party, but they did not cause it. Political third-party action had been given up by the anti-slavery men for several years prior to 1856.

The Greenback and Prohibition parties need not, therefore, base any hopes of future growth on the foundation of the experience of the Liberty party. The latter party never polled a large vote, and it never grew any in political importance from the day of its birth to the day of its death. It helped to make public sentiment, but not enough to keep it alive nor to lead to any positive results in its own life time.

ONE of the most important engineering works of modern times is about to be brought to successful completion. We refer to the work at Hallett's Point, New York harbor, which locality bears the suggestive name of "Hell Gate." At this point, which is on the East river, opposite the upper part of the city, the current makes an abrupt turn, and, striking on the ledge at Hallett's Point, shoots with fearful velocity toward a sunken reef in the center of the channel. The object of the improvement is to cut away the reef at Hallett's Point to a depth of twenty-six feet, so that vessels of great draught may pass in safety over it, and also that the stream may not have such a dangerous turn and velocity imparted to it. Work was begun on the reef by the engineer corps in 1869, and has progressed more or less just as Congress has been more or less liberal in making appropriations. Over twenty thousand soundings were first made on the reef, which covers a space of about three acres, so that a very accurate plan of the surface was obtained. Great accuracy was necessary at this stage of the work, in order that the final success of the enterprise, as well as the lives of hundreds of workmen, might not be endangered. After the soundings were obtained and an accurate map of the surface made, a coffer-dam was built, inclosing a small portion adjoining the shore, and a shaft was sunk to a convenient depth. From this shaft galleries were pushed out radially, great care being observed to leave a roof of an average thickness of ten feet. These galleries were then intersected by others at right angles, thus honeycombing the ledge and leaving a mere shell, or roof, supported by one hundred and seventy-five pillars, of an average thickness of ten feet. About thirty tons of nitro-glycerine and other explosives were used in the work. A great number of holes, four inches in diameter and ten feet in depth, were then drilled obliquely into the roof and pillars. This is the state of the work at present. Nothing now remains but the charging of these holes with nitro glycerine and dynamite, of which about twenty tons will be used, and the final firing of the blast by electricity, which will take place on the 15th of September. When the charging is completed and the electrical connections made, the excavation will be flooded with water, which will serve the double purpose of tamping thoroughly the cartridges and of giving force to the explosion. In an engineering point of view, the work is already a success, the whole of it thus far having been accomplished without once piercing the roof. Had this happened, or had the roof been left so thin as to break down, the success of the undertaking would have been seriously endangered, and the loss of life must have been fearful. After the final explosion, which will shatter the roof and pillars, and drop the fragments into the cavity, enough of the rock will be removed by steam grapples to insure a depth of twenty-six feet at low water. Two less important reefs near Hallett's Point have already been removed, one by the process described and the other by steam submarine drills. When the work in hand shall have been completed, and one or two small rocks removed, no obstruction will remain in the East river to the passage of the largest vessels. It is a matter of great importance to the commercial interests of New York.

GENERAL COLQUITT was nominated by acclamation for Governor of Georgia by the Democratic State Convention on Wednesday. The correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

Amidst indescribble applause and enthusiasm he was escorted into the convention by a committee, and made a short, but elegant speech, touching the mission of reform, to which the Democratic party was pledged. * * The platform adopted contains nothing striking. Neither the Hamburg matter nor the negro question is even mentioned in the resolutions. That course has been previously decided upon in close consultation before the convention that no formal utterance should be made upon the Hamburg matter.

Of course. And thereby hangs an interesting tale. Hon. JOHN H. JAMES was a prominent candidate for the nomination. It appears that he was not an active rebel, and that he at one time committed the grievous sin of remarking that in his opinion the South would get whipped. The reconciled and reconstructed Democrats of Georgia objected to this record, and began to lay their plans to beat him. A committee, therefore, addressed a man who was supposed to know whether he lacked zeal in the rebel cause, the following letter:

SAVANNAH, GA., May 20, 1876.

Hon. William W. Dews, Milford, Baker County, Ga.:

DEAR SIR: The name of Mr. John H. James, of Atlanta, is before the people, and, indeed, has been for some years, for the high office of Governor of Georgia: and having learned, some of us from you personally, of your meeting Mr. James in Nassau the last year of the war, we venture to request that you will favor us with a statement, over your official name, which will embrace the information desired in reply to the following queries:

1. When were you in Nassau?
2. How did you get transfer in what capacity were you, and what was your business?
3. Did you meet Mr. John H. James there, and what was he doing?
4. Did Mr. James give you any advice, and, if so, what?
5. Was Mr. James representing the Confederate Government?
6. Was he a faithful "rebel?"

We beg to add that we ask the privilege of using your reply, by publication of our correspondence, if we think proper.

Very truly yours,

JOHN D. CARTER, A. A. WINN,

and a dozen others.

In response to this, DEWS related his experience. He was a rebel, was captured, imprisoned by the "Yankees" at Key West, escaped, and found his way in a vessel to Nassau. There he discovered JAMES, in business. JAMES told DEWS the Confederacy was doomed, and he had better remain where he was, and in other respects showed himself unfaithful to the Confederacy. Hence he was slaughtered. Of General COLQUITT, who was "nominated by acclamation," Mr. DEWS said:

How it is that any true Georgian can prefer Mr. James to General A. H. Colquitt I cannot understand. General Colquitt was a friend to his country in the hours of her deepest troubles. In war he bravely fought her battle, and in peace he has stood faithful to her honor and her interests. When the cannon roared and musketry rattled throughout our borders he was found shoulder to shoulder with our intrepid soldiers fighting for constitutional liberty.

As the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, from which journal we condense the foregoing facts, observes, with just a perceptible tinge of satire: "Thus are they laying aside the prejudices of the war."

THERE is evidently an exaggerated impression prevailing in this country respecting the distress existing among the laboring classes of Great Britain. The New York *Times* compiles a table from a recent Parliamentary report, showing that in 1870 the weekly wages of farm laborers in the Eastern counties were from ten to eleven shillings; in 1873, from twelve to thirteen, and in 1876, from thirteen to fourteen, while their labor increased in efficiency. Miller laborers in the same counties received from sixteen to twenty shillings in 1870 and 1873, and from sixteen to twenty-two in 1876. In regard to the cotton spinners of Manchester it is stated that the operatives, who are paid on the same basis as in 1870, actually earn more money, on account of improvements in machinery by which a greater weight of yarn or cloth is turned off. In the Bradford worsted trade the overlookers receive thirty-five shillings in 1876, against thirty-two to thirty-three in 1870; the mechanics twenty-eight shillings, against twenty-six in 1870; the female weavers fifteen to eighteen shillings, against fourteen to sixteen in 1870; the female spinners nine and one-half to ten and one-half shillings, against eight and one-half to nine and one-half in 1870; the combing-machine minders twelve shillings, against ten and one-half shillings in 1870, and the unskilled laborers (men) twenty shillings, against eighteen in 1870. All the above work three hours less per week than in 1870. The Huddersfield and Leicester woolen trade gives about the same results. With regard to the colliers and iron workers, it appears that since 1869 the advance in the wages of the South Wales miners was, at the highest point, about fifty-eight per cent., and that in May, 1876, they were still in receipt of five per cent. more than in 1869. The tables of the prices per ton paid for puddling in the North of England and in Staffordshire show about the same results. The national revenues, moreover, continue exceedingly steady, the receipts from excise during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1876, being £27,626,000, against $21,879,238 for the fiscal year 1870, and the customs receipts for 1876 £20,020,000, against £21,499,843 in 1870, notwithstanding that duties producing nearly eight millions sterling have been taken off during the intervening period. Pauperism, also, appears to be steadily on the decline, the total pauperism of England and Wales at the beginning of the present year amounting to 752,887, being 64,935, or eight per cent. less that at the beginning of 1875, while between January 1, 1876, and the same date in 1871, the decrease in the number of sane paupers has been 339,697, or thirty-three per cent. The able-bodied paupers numbered 189,839 in 1871, and 95,774 in 1876, being a falling off of nearly one-half. These statistics certainly do not indicate ruin, although it is likely that wages in that country will presently be reduced below the figures here given, that shorter time will be resorted to, and that many industries will be badly crippled before the end of the downward movement is reached.

THE SIOUX WAR.

Rain-in-the-Face Separates from Sitting Bull—Large Estimate of the Hostile Forces—Indian Troubles Near Fort Laramie—Movements of Reinforcements for Crook.

ST. PAUL, August 5—News by way of Bismarck is to the effect that Rain-in-the-Face, accompanied by two hundred and twenty lodges of Indians from the hostile camp, have arrived at Standing Rock. This Indian murdered a trader of Stanley's expedition in 1873, was arrested therefor by Captain Thomas Custer, but escaped and is said to have cut the heart from Captain Custer's body and to have fired the last shot at General Custer.

CHICAGO, August 5.—A reliable gentleman states that through special pains were taken by the agent and the Indians at issue of beef on Saturday, to make a showing, that all those were not in the hostile camp, while there should have been over two thousand, from which it would seem that a large number are with the hostiles. There are, therefore, as well informed, who rate the Sioux fighting force at 27,000 and believe there are 10,000 well armed warriors now in the field.

INDIAN WARFARE NEAR LARAMIE.

CHEYENNE, Wy., August 5.—On the return trip from Deadwood, the stage was attacked by Indians at Indian creek stock station, the mail bags cut open, the coach destroyed and one passenger wounded. A camp of fifteen Indians was surprised and attacked at Old Bridger ferry, forty miles north of Fort Laramie, by a party of herders. One Indian and two ponies were killed, and fourteen ponies captured. The Baker and Davis train, reported attacked by Indians, was attacked on Owens' ranche, twenty-five miles south of Fort Laramie, yesterday, losing ten head of horses. A sergeant and eight cavalrymen and a number of miners started in pursuit of the Indians, but failed to overtake them. There is considerable excitement among stockmen in the valley and horses are being stolen.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CROOK.

Curtiss, with sixty-five Utes, arrived at Rawlins to-day. They proceeded to Fort Steele to be armed and then start North to join Crook's command. One company of the Fourth Cavalry left early this morning for Fort Fetterman and another this evening. They move North as fast as they arrive. Several companies of the Four teenth Infantry are *en route* from Utah.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMEYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. TOTTEN, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WILKE, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

POLITICAL.

Indiana.

THE INDIANA GOVERNORSHIP—NOMINATION TENDERED TO GENERAL HARRISON.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 5.—General Benj. Harrison returned home Saturday night. On the arrival of the train a salute of cannon was fired and a large delegation of Republicans escorted him to his house, where the nomination for Governor was formally tendered him in an address by Hon. A. G. Porter, to which General Harrison replied, promising to announce his decision as to his acceptance early this week.

Illinois.

A CANARD CONTRADICTED.

CHICAGO, August 5.—A. C. Babcock, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, denies positively the statement published in the Chicago Tribune, that the Republican candidate for Governor, will withdraw from the Gubernatorial contest, or that anything has been said of the matter in committee.

Iowa.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

MASON CITY, August 5.—The Republicans of the Fourth Congressional district here to-day nominated N. C. Deering.

Alabama.

THE DEMOCRATS CLAIM A SWEEPING VICTORY, WITH GAINS EVERYWHERE.

MONTGOMERY, August 7.—Returns from various parts of the State indicate a sweeping Democratic victory. Houston's majority for Governor will not be less than 20,000, and probably will go much higher. The Democrats have made gains in every part of the State that has been heard from, and will have a large majority in the Legislature.

Kentucky.

ELECTION FOR SHERIFF.

LEXINGTON, August 7.—The election for Sheriff passed off quietly in this city to-day. Tarleton, Republican, 2,072; Thomas, Democrat, 1,793, a Republican loss on the vote of 1872 of 530. Thomas' reported majority in the county is 800. The Democratic majority in Jessamine is 50.

State.

LUZERNE COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

SCRANTON, August 5.—Samuel H. Bateman has been nominated by the Democrats in the Fourth Legislative district. In the same district the Republicans have nominated Charles McCarron.

The Republican Convention of the Sixth Luzerne Legislative district have nominated James O'Kiested and D. M. Jones.

The Democracy of Warren county met in convention at Warren, Monday, and nominated Captain R. L. Taggert, of Tidioute, for Senator, and Captain Cyrus E. Knight, of Enterprise, for Assembly.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Servo-Turkish War.

THE LATEST DISPATCHES FROM ALL SOURCES.

PARIS, August 4.—A special to the *Journal Des Debats* from Belgrade states that the Turks occupied positions around Gurgosovatz after fighting on the Timok. This opens the road into the interior of Servia.

The *News* Berlin dispatch says: It seems certain that the project to solve the Eastern question by a conference of the Powers has been abandoned.

ROME, August 4.—A correspondent of the *Bersaglriere* says there was a commercial panic at Athens in consequence of the Government's lack of money. The reserves have been called out under arms. A new conscription has been levied, and the national guard reorganized. The public are irritated by a rumor that Candia is about to be purchased by England. A rupture with Turkey is threatened.

LONDON, August 5.—A dispatch from Belgrade contains the following official bulletin: The Turks attacked our Gurgosovatz outposts at Trnbaba yesterday. The fighting lasted seven hours. The center of the Turkish army was driven back one mile. General Harvatovich attacked the Turks, the engagement continuing. The Servians took the entrenchments at Mesmor and penetrated the Turkish camp.

THE WAR IN SERVIA—TARDY ADVANCE OF THE TURKISH FORCES—THE SERVIANS OPERATING ON INTERIOR LINES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 5. — The Turkish advance from Nisch into the Servian territory is slow. Kernn Pasha has been ordered to move at all hazards, but he has not done so as yet. This inaction paralyzes Osman Pasha at Widdin, for the Servians between Alexinatz and Saitshar, are on the inner side of the circle, while the Turks from Nisch to Widden are on the outer side. The Servians are maneuvering on a line forty miles long and can easily mass their forces, whilst the line on which the Turks are operating is a hundred miles in length.

"CHRONIC" ILLNESS OF THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 5.—It becomes increasingly apparent that the illness of the Sultan is of a chronic nature. It appears, however, that the danger of an immediate catastrophe has disappeared. The Sultan continues inaccessible to the diplomatic body.

A battle has been fought near Gurgustovatz in which that town was set on fire. The Servians fled in the direction of Alexinatz.

THE SERVIANS ASSUME THE DEFENSIVE—RETREAT OF A TURKISH GARRISON.

RAGUSA, August 5.—The insurgents have commenced besieging Trebinje, and are occupying the roads in that neighborhood. It is stated that Mukhtar Pasha dare not venture to attack the besiegers.

The garrison in the Turkish portion of Klek yesterday destroyed the fortifications and embarked for Antwari. English surgeons are being engaged for field service.

SERVIAN MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN BOSNIA.

SEMLIN, August 6.—Two thousand volunteers belonging to the army of the Drina are advancing into Bosnia. They complain of the lack of efficient officers. Colonel Antitich defeated the Egyptian division yesterday on the road between Selitza and Novi Basharee.

EVACUATION OF GURGUSOVATZ BY THE SERVIANS.

BUCHAREST, August 6.—The Servian General Horvotonach, after five days' fighting near Tresbitaba, evacuated Gurgusovatz and occupied a position between Gurgusovatz and Baujand.

A TURKISH ACCOUNT—THE ADVANCE OF THE TURKISH ARMY.

LONDON, August 7.—A dispatch from Widden to the *Standard* says that news of the capture of Gurgusovatz by Osman Pasha's army, which continues its march northwards, caused Osman Pasha to defer his attack on Saitschar, where he awaits Eyoob's arrival. The main Servian army has probably retired and Saitschar is only held by a guard. Eyoob should join Osman in two days and the united forces will then march on Paratchin. Osman's soldiers are impatient of delay. Little more fighting is anticipated. The Servians have not the power to check the Turkish troops. The latter are now moving. I expect to hear soon that Servia has sued for peace. The war is virtually finished at Nissa. The entire Turkish army is in the field, excepting forces at Tuphia and in Epania and Albania numbers 72,000 men, with fifty squadrons of cavalry.

The *Standard's* Ragusa special announces that the Turks have bombarded Klecka after desperate fortifications.

THE TURKISH ATROCITIES IN BULGARIA.

A letter to the *Daily News*, dated Philippopolis, July 31st, says that the investigation in the recent atrocities is proceeding. It will probably be reported that sixty villages have been burned and twelve thousand persons killed. Mr. Schuyler thinks the reports of atrocities committed by the Bulgarians are unfounded. There are horrible scenes at Batok. Seven thousand bodies have been lying there since May 12th, rotting in the sun. No cries are invented by Turkish ferocity has been left uncommitted. There is urgent need of assistance for starving families.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM GURGUSOVATZ.

LONDON, August 7.—A special says that the capture of Gurgusovatz was a splendid victory. Both sides fought desperately. The population fled to Paratchin, whither three hundred wounded had been taken.

DESPERATE SITUATION OF MOUKHTAR PASHA.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna's telegram says that Moukhtar Pasha is in a desperate situation at Trebinje and is expected to surrender. The Widdin army is operating against the Servian General Teschjagrin.

NEGLECT OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* remarks that people are surprised that England and France have not sent military attaches to watch officially the Eastern war. Owing to the absence of official information it has been possible to fabricate telegrams for financial operations.

THE TURKS APPLYING THE TORCH.

LONDON, August 7.—A dispatch from Semlin, dated to-day, says: Gurgusovatz is in flames and the Turks are burning and destroying everything in their way. It is said that the Servian General Tschernayeff is daily losing popularity. Rumors of political arrests in Belgrade are entirely unfounded.

INDEMNITY PAID.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 7.—The Porte has paid to the families of the German and French Consuls who were murdered at Salonica an indemnity of £40,000.

THE VERDICT AT HAMBURG.

Eighty-Seven of the Assassins of the Colored Men Charged with Murder.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 1.—The Coroner's inquest over the victims at Hamburg brought its work to a close yesterday, and to-day the verdict has been published. It charges General M. C. Butler, Colonel A. P. Butler, Dr. Pierce Butler, Rev. T. Meeling and fifty-three other citizens of Aiken and Edgefield counties and thirty Georgians with murder. The inquest has been searching and exhaustive, and the verdict has been reached at the earliest practicable time. Warrants of arrest for all the persons charged with the crime are now in the hands of the Sheriff of Aiken county. The South Carolinians are said to intend to surrender to the Sheriff without delay. Governor Chamberlain will immediately issue requisitions upon the Governor of Georgia for all persons charged by the verdict in that State. Attorney General Stone is in Aiken by direction of the Governor to take charge of the prosecutions. The evidence is said to be far more damaging than heretofore believed.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Promiscuous Stabbing.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Poolie Propiano, having interposed, last evening, to protect some woman from the insults of John Lazarie, the latter fatally stabbed Propiano. Lazarie then dashed through the crowd attracted by the cries, and cut and slashed a number of people before he was knocked down by an officer and arrested.

A Father Shoots One Son and Beats Another Nearly to Death.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—At Oxley, a small place, distant a few miles from this city, yesterday, Burrell Dudley, a colored man, shot and killed his son, aged fifteen years, while the latter was protecting his mother from the abuse of his father. Another son, Joseph, aged seventeen years, interfering, was beaten over the head with a gun in the father's hands and left for dead.

Murder by Burglars.

LONG BRANCH, August 7.—Two officers arrested three burglars yesterday morning, and while on their way to the station house the burglars drew revolvers and fired upon the officers, who returned the fire. The result was that one officer was mortally wounded and the other had two bullets through his hat, and the burglars escaped.

The drought has partially destroyed the sugar corn crop, and but little will be canned this year.

The wool clip of the country last year was nearly two hundred million pounds, whereas in 1860 it was only sixty-five millions. In 1875 the country bought about fifty million dollars' worth of woolen goods and eleven millions worth of wool.

An eminent French civil engineer who has been taking a careful survey of the English coal mines, concludes, as the result of his examination, that they cannot be exhausted in less than eight hundred years. The present production is 130,000,000 tons annually.

TILDEN'S RAILROAD RECORD.

HIS METHODS OF ABSORPTION.

The Continental Improvement Company—His Indiana Southern Frauds—The Effectual Work of His "Administrative Reform," by Which He Mints Wealth and Others are Defrauded.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

INDIANAPOLIS, July 25.—Tilden's success and extraordinary industry in "absorbing" railroads have made his operations in Indiana and Illinois so remarkable that they can only properly be brought to public notice by grouping them altogether so